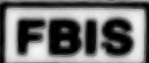


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South and East Asia Report

No. 1018



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22 June 1981

SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

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CONTENTS

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Hunts New Finance (8 DAYS, 16 May 81)	1
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BURMA

Briefs	
Clashes in Mong Ngen, Mogok	2
Eastern Keng Tung Combat News	2
Shan State, Pyinmana Combat News	2

INDIA

World Bank Boost for Indian Oil (8 DAYS, 16 May 81)	4
'HERALD' View of Zhao Ziyang's South Asia Visit (V. Longer; NATIONAL HERALD, 5 Jun 81)	6
Government To Investigate Sikkim Chogyal-U.S. Consul Meeting (ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, 27 May 81)	9
Paper Writes on Relations With Bangladesh (ISI Diplomatic Information Service, 3 Jun 81)	10
'HERALD' Views Pakistan's 'Frontline' Status (Editorial; NATIONAL HERALD, 19 May 81)	11
'HERALD' Discusses Meeting Pakistan's 'Non-Nuclear Threat' (K. Subrahmanyam; NATIONAL HERALD, 20 May 81)	12
Consideration Given To Purchase of Soviet Tanks, Planes (H. K. Dua; INDIAN EXPRESS, 29 May 81)	15
Congress-I Leader Says Nagaland Situation Deteriorating (NATIONAL HERALD, 31 May 81)	17

Front Group Promotes Naxalite Culture in Kerala (NATIONAL HERALD, 19 May 81)	18
Rajiv Gandhi on Nehru Family, Public Mismanagement (NATIONAL HERALD, 4 Jun 81)	20
Punjab Congress-I Committee Condemns Akali Communalists (NATIONAL HERALD, 4 Jun 81)	21
'HERALD' Views Government Talks With Assam Groups (Editorial; NATIONAL HERALD, 5 Jun 81)	22
Expeled Foreigners Connected to Intelligence Organizations (ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, 29 May 81)	23
Control Over Multinational Companies Still Sought (Sumanta Banerjee; 8 DAYS, 16 May 81).....	24
Briefs	
Bangladesh Trains Extremists	26
Aid India Consortium	26
Naga Infiltrators Recruiting Drive	26

INDONESIA

Officers' Retirement, Appointment Ceremony in Navy (KOMPAS, 14 Apr 81)	27
Biographic Information on Indonesian Personalities	29

KAMPUCHEA

Iranian Paper Describes Slaughter of Kampuchean Moslems (TEHRAN TIMES, various dates)	33
SRV Troops in Phnom Penh Said To Fear Own Shadows (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 2 Jun 81)	39
Briefs	
SRV 'Aggression' Condemned	40
Captured SRV Soldiers	40
Jeep Ambushed	41
Eastern Region Victories	41
Phnom Penh Guerrilla Activities	41
Chhep District Office Attacked	41
Railroad Line, Bridge Cut	42
Bridges Cut 13 May	42

LAOS

Agricultural Ministry Issues Rice Planting Guidelines (Vientiane Domestic Service, 20 May 81)	43
--	----

Bids Invited for Construction Equipment (BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN, 20 May 81)	47
Souphanouvong Delivers Message on Disabled (Souphanouvong; Vientiane Domestic Service, 21 May 81) ...	49
Souphanouvong Delivers Message on Children's Day (KPL, 1 Jun 81)	52
Briefs	
Water Project	53
Guerrilla Activity	53
LNLF Forces Attack	53
Hungarian Message	53
PAKISTAN	
'DAWN' Comments on Israeli Raid on Iraq (Editorial; DAWN, 10 Jun 81)	54
Results of Zhao Ziyang Visit Approved (Editorial; DAWN, 5 Jun 81)	56
'NAWA-I-WAQT' Comments on Ziaur Rahman Assassination (Editorial; NAWA-I-WAQT, 31 May 81)	58
Briefs	
Arms Seized	60
Punjab Oil Discovery	60
Baluchistan Development Program	61
PRC, Iran Imports	61
Pakistan, China Trade Protocol	61
Ambassador to United States	62
Outgoing UAE, Sudanese Ambassadors	62
Japanese Loan	62
Steel Delegation to Europe	62
SRI LANKA	
Briefs	
Terrorists' 'Beirut Connection'	63
Power Shortage Closes Industries	63
USSR To Buy Rubber	63
Increased Industrial Production	64
THAILAND	
Col Prachak Discusses Views (Prachak Interview; THE NATION REVIEW, 12 May 81)	65

Transition in Communist Insurgent Tactics Discussed (TAWAN SIAM, 16 Apr 81)	67
Editorial Opinion, Editorial United Fronts Provide Support	
Official Oppression Seen as Factor in Refugee Flight (Editorial; SIAM RAT, 24 Apr 81)	70
Tin Mines Close as Prices Collapse (BANGKOK POST, 5 May 81)	72
More Closings Expected Export Value Drops	
Small Holdings, Debt Cycle Plague Small Farmers (Chawana Chiwin; DAO SIAM, 22 Apr 81)	74
Black-Marketing of Relief Goods, Prostitution Rackets Reported in Refugee Camps (BANGKOK POST, 24 May 81)	80
Briefs	
Boat People Arrive	82
Vietnamese Boat People	82
Islamic Studies Program	83

BANGLADESH HUNTS NEW FINANCE

London 8 DAYS in English 16 May 81 p 24

[Text] BANGLADESH is currently looking for foreign investment, particularly in fisheries, leather manufacturing, agro-based industries, steel, gas, fertilisers and paper-making.

This was the message a delegation headed by Jamaluddin Ahmed, the Bangladeshi deputy premier, brought to some 60 European industrialists and bankers at a meeting held in Brussels on 28 April. The meeting between the Europeans and Bangladeshi businessmen was set up by the EEC Executive Commission as part of its effort to stimulate trade.

The Bangladeshi delegation also had a series of meetings with EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn, which focused on the progress Dacca has made in dealing with its massive food and economic problems. Jamaluddin Ahmed told the EEC representatives that, following the adoption of the second five-year plan in 1980, economic growth in his country had topped 7 per cent. Agricultural production alone had grown by 15 per cent, reducing the country's dependence on imported food.

At the round-table business meeting Rashid ul Hassan, director-general for industry in the Bangladesh government, stressed that Dacca currently favoured a mixed economy and that private investment would be welcomed in most sectors, excluding public services and the defence industry. In an effort to attract foreign businesses, Bangladesh is now concluding investment protection agreements with EEC countries and bilateral agreements are also being signed to prevent double taxation. The Bangladeshi government's decision to set up free industrial zones focusing on export-oriented industries is also linked to Dacca's search.

The EEC is currently the principal market for Bangladesh exports, taking 32 per cent of its overall exports, compared with 12 per cent which goes to the US and 5 per cent to Japan. Exports to the Community were valued at EUA116m (1 EUA = \$1.2) for the first ten months of 1980.

Imports from the EEC for the same period were valued at EUA281m. The EEC's main imports from Bangladesh include raw jute, jute manufactures, leather, tea and seafood.

BRIEFS

CLASHES IN MONG NGEN, MOGOK--Combat news: On 3 April, an attack by a small unit of the People's Army between Mong Ngen and Pangmakkawk killed one enemy and wounded another. On 23 May, a small unit of the People's Army attacked and seized the (Thingyit Taung) police station on the Mong Mit-Mogok road. Four police force members were taken prisoner of war and two guns were seized during the attack. On the same day, a clash with the military government's mercenaries occurred at (Pandaw) village located northwest of Mogok, resulting in three enemy killed and three wounded. One G-2 was seized from the enemy. [Text] [BK051306 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT 5 Jun 81]

EASTERN KENG TUNG COMBAT NEWS--Guerrilla warfare in eastern Keng Tung: On 9 April, a small guerrilla unit of the People's Army killed two enemy soldiers and wounded nine others in an attack on an enemy motor vehicle on the Mong Yawng-Mong Hpayak road. At about the same time, an attack by a small unit of the People's Army killed two enemy soldiers and wounded six others between Mong Yawng and Mong Yu. On 29 April, another attack on the Mong Yawng-Mong Hpayak road by a small unit of the People's Army destroyed a military vehicle and killed one enemy soldier. On the same day, a small unit of the People's Army attacked enemy soldiers who had come to plunder (Kaw Thalai) village. The attack killed three enemy soldiers and wounded four others. The following day, 30 April, a clash broke out with the enemy near (Hsamong Yong) village, east of Loi Mwe. Four enemy soldiers died and six were wounded in the clash. On 1 May, mines planted by the People's Army at Mong Kung killed four enemy soldiers and wounded six others. On the same day, an attack on the enemy force encroaching on Pa-hok village killed three enemy soldiers. On 14 May, an attack by a small unit of the People's Army between Mong Ping and (Lang Hsang) wounded three enemy soldiers. [Text] [BK071312 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT 7 Jun 81]

SHAN STATE, PYINMANA COMBAT NEWS--On 2 and 3 June, attacks conducted by small units of the People's Army at Wan Hsang and Wan Yangtawng located north of Keng Tung killed one enemy and wounded two others. On the same day, a clash occurred between (Ma Na) and (Wan Yang Laung) in an area west of Mong Yang, resulting in four enemy dead and three wounded. More attacks conducted by small units of the People's Army in the vicinity killed one enemy and wounded two others. On 8 May, the People's Army and the mercenary troops of the military government clashed at (Panghsio) in Mong Kung District. One enemy was killed and another was wounded during the clash. On 19 and 24 May, small units of the People's Army conducted mine and guerrilla attacks in (Ta Haik) and (?Tonglau) in Mong Kung District, killing two mercenaries and wounding seven others. Combat news of the Kayah New

Land Revolutionary Council [KNLC]: On 2 January, a small unit of the KNLC attacked the military government's mercenary (752d) infantry regiment at (Aledaunk Ahtet) village in Pyinmana Township, killing a mercenary. On 27 March, a clash occurred with the military government's mercenary 85th infantry regiment between (Aledaunk Ahtet) and (Ywabein) villages in Pyinmana Township, resulting in two enemy wounded. On 21 April, an attack conducted by a small unit of the KNLC between (Theindawtaik) and (Nget Kyidaunk) villages in Pyinmana Township killed two enemy soldiers and wounded another. [Text] [BK101300 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT 10 Jun 81]

CSO: 4211/22

WORLD BANK BOOST FOR INDIAN OIL

London 8 DAYS in English 16 May 81 pp 44, 45

[Text] THE WORLD BANK is to provide India with a \$400m loan for petroleum production, the largest single loan made by the Bank so far. It comes in marked contrast to the \$5m loan for Liberia's petroleum exploration efforts, and \$25m for Egypt's gas exploration programme. Moreover, India received almost 20 per cent of the \$255m disbursed in the Bank's second quarter of fiscal 1981 (which began June 1980). This most recent loan will help finance foreign exchange for developing the Bombay High oil and gas field, 160km from Bombay.

Some 64 development wells and 15 production platforms, together with three processing platforms, will be undertaken in the \$823m project. These facilities, as well as pipelines, shore services and telemetry, should enable Bombay High to achieve its production potential of 240,000 b/d by the middle of 1982.

India's crude oil production has risen steadily over the last two decades. In fiscal 1960-1961, output was a meagre 0.45m tonnes. By 1970-1971, this had risen to almost 7m, and 11.8m tonnes in 1979-1980. By 1984-1985 this level is projected to double to more than 22m tonnes. Most of India's increased production will come from Bombay High which produced 36 per cent of India's production in 1979-1980 as compared to nothing at all in 1970. Although seismic surveys identified oil-bearing structures offshore Bombay in 1966, high development costs deterred exploration efforts prior to the post-1973 jump in oil prices.

The timing of the World Bank's loan coincides with India's growing imports crisis. Crude oil imports have reached alarming proportions — about two thirds of

demand — amid gloomy prospects for increased production from India's onshore oilfields. The country's import bill — estimated at \$13.5bn in fiscal 1980-1981 — is rapidly eroding its foreign exchange reserves while the high trade deficit of \$5bn led to the government's import curb in April. Crude oil and oil products account for about 36 per cent of the trade deficit. Because of their importance, they are classified as 'maintenance imports', and the government can do little to cut them down in the short term. By late 1983 however, the doubling of domestic production through

Bombay High will help alleviate the chronic imports crisis.

Although India's annual consumption is an insignificant one third of a barrel of crude per head, domestic demand for oil products has increased at an annual rate of 9 per cent a year since independence in 1947. Further growth is assured, as large sectors of the 660m population are still outside the oil-consuming economy and do not yet use oil products such as kerosene for oil lamps, butane gas for stoves, or petrol.

The constantly rising population, migration to the cities, and further industrialisation will lead to yet larger oil consumption. The most heavily consumed product is high-speed diesel, which is vital for the goods transport sector.

All these pressures have led the government to invite back foreign exploration companies, not seen since 1977, in a radical reversal of recent policy formulated after the disappointing results of the first three production-sharing contracts awarded in 1974 and 1975 to the US companies Natomas, Reading and Bates, and Asamera. Exploratory drilling by these companies in the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Kutch, in northwest India,

resulted in dry holes. Since the withdrawal of these companies only the state-owned Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (a 50/50 government-Burmah Oil venture) have prospects.

However, ONGC has received financial assistance on specific drilling projects from the USSR, Romania and Hungary and last year the Soviet Union signed a protocol to drill for oil and gas in northeast India. The country's oil supply problems caused by the cuts in oil supplies following the outbreak of war between Iraq and Iran which supplied 65 per cent of total imports — were compounded by an oil production blockade from the northeast producing area of Assam. Political picketing of oil installations since December has cut off supplies of about one third of India's total production. Pipelines and four refineries have been closed by activists seeking the expulsion of non-Assamese.

Meanwhile, the government is trying to make up oil supplies from other areas. Iran has reportedly signed a new short-term contract, but India has had to obtain oil from Venezuela and Mexico. The Soviet Union already supplies crude oil and diesel, while India is also benefiting from Algeria's policy of supplying Third World countries with crude without the addition of premiums. Moreover, there are no exploration ties, which Algeria demands of its other customers. Nonetheless, the volume being supplied to India only amounts to 10,000 b/d.

CSO: 4220/305

'HERALD' VIEW OF ZHAO ZIYANG'S SOUTH ASIA VISIT

BK110633 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 5 Jun 81 p 7

[Commentary by NATIONAL HERALD Defense Correspondent V. Longer: "China's Hand in South Asia"]

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has underscored the importance of the current visit to his country of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang by referring to Pakistan-China relations as "a militant friendship." He recalled that the late Chinese premier Zhou Enlai had spoken of Sino-Pak relations in this manner to highlight the dynamic character of the relations.

Mr. Shahi explained that "militant friendship" was intended to promote "the cause of peace and stability in our region" as also to oppose "external aggression, hegemonism and expansionism."

Equally significant for India is the visit of Mr. Zhao to Nepal on June 4. Nepal-China relations have always been of great security interest to India. China has been offering aid to Nepal and has built a road which puts Kathmandu at jeepable distance from Leh in Tibet.

Pakistan too has been wooing Nepal. The foreign secretary of Pakistan, Mr. Riyaz Piracha, visited Kathmandu in April and it was announced by Radio Pakistan that this was "a part of the continuing consultations between the two countries."

Though Mr. Zhao has deferred his Dacca visit owing to disturbed conditions in Bangladesh, the Beijing-Dacca link, forged after the Pakistani recognition of Bangladesh, too has to be watched carefully especially as Bangladesh lies next to the disturbed eastern regions of India.

Coupled with these visits is the forthcoming visit of U.S. Secretary of State, Alexander Haig to Beijing on June 15 and the anticipated visit of the Chinese prime minister to Washington which was hinted at by the former U.S. president, Mr. Gerald Ford, who went to Beijing as a special emissary of President Reagan. Mr. Ford had important meetings with Foreign Minister Huang Hua of China in a "friendly atmosphere" focussing attention on international and bilateral question of "mutual interest" directed against "Soviet aggression." This U.S.-China alliance which commenced with the Shanghai communique of 1972 with Pakistan building bridges between Washington and Beijing has been of concern to the Indian subcontinent.

Mr. Huang is scheduled to visit New Delhi on June 26. From New Delhi he will proceed to Colombo (July 1). Of late, Sri Lanka, an immediate neighbour of India, has been reported to be getting close to the United States. There are reports that Sri Lanka has been stocking large supplies of petroleum, much more than its national requirements, and this has presumably been done to assist the U.S. armada moving into the Indian Ocean and the Gulf. On the other hand, Sri Lanka-China relations have, in the past, taken certain military overtones. China has supplied some Shanghai class gunboat to Sri Lanka and there has been talk of naval cooperation between the two countries.

Of all these international connections, on the borders of India the Pakistan-China link is of greatest concern to the security of India particularly because of its past background and its present operation in the context of the developing tensions in Afghanistan, in West Asia, in the Gulf region and the Indian Ocean. The fact that Chinese and American interests coincide in these regions and are directed against the Soviet Union is of particular relevance.

Since the meeting of the Fifth National People's Congress in March 1978, China has set forth a programme of economic and military modernisation to meet the challenge of the Soviet Union. A quadruple entente of Western Europe, Japan, China and the United States has been thought of to combat the Soviet Union in a global strategy.

In all this, Pakistan has been a willing handmaid. Pakistan's predilections about India make the set-up sombre. The arming of Pakistan by the United States and China brings danger close to the borders of India. It is hoped that India-China relations as also India-Pakistan relations will improve and, therefore, the Pakistan-China axis will not pose that much of a threat to India as it has done so far.

It is a remarkable fact--seen more pointedly in retrospect--that just one year after the much acclaimed India-China Panchsheel treaty and the U.S.-Pakistan military pact were signed, Zhou Enlai sought out Pakistan at the Bandung Conference (1955). He held talks with Mr. Mohammed Ali Bogra the then prime minister of Pakistan, and told the political committee of the Afro-Asian conference: "...Although Pakistan was a party to a military treaty, Pakistan was not against China.... We achieved a mutual understanding."

A number of Chinese and Pakistani delegations visited Karachi and Beijing between 1955 and 1956. China was keeping its options open for its manoeuvres in the Indian subcontinent. Pakistan saw its opportunity and grasped it.

As India-China relations deteriorated in 1959, President Ayub Khan making overtures to China, announced on October 23, 1959, that Pakistan would propose border talks with China. (Pakistan has no border with China except through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir which lies next to the Sinkiang Province of China.) But it was in 1962 when India-China relations had touched their nadir that China responded to the Pakistani moves on May 3--just six months before China attacked India. The China-Pakistan border agreement was signed in March 1963.

Two years later when Pakistan attacked India, China stood by Pakistan and intimidated India with two ultimatums. No wonder, the Pakistan horizon recorded (second quarter 1969): "Pakistan needs China as a counterpoise to India, a counterpoise that the United States or the Soviet Union will not supply. There is thus a powerful community of interests between Pakistan and China.

Pakistan started receiving military aid from China especially as U.S.-Pakistan relations slumped after 1962 when the United States and the United Kingdom offered aid to India in the wake of the Chinese aggression and Pakistan resented this. China equipped three Pakistani army divisions with conventional weapons. It provided ack-ack guns, more than 600 T-59 tanks and Mig-19 planes, and a number of fast gunboats. Chinese assistance was also given to develop defence production capabilities in Pakistan.

The Karakoram highway linking Xinjiang Province with Gilgit in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir--running menacingly over the head of India--was built by China (partly by Pakistan with Chinese assistance) in 1967-68. Thereafter, the road was expanded, improved and linked with other roads and bridges providing a network of strategic communication systems for Pakistan and China in the Himalayas. Chinese military instructors have been imparting training to Pakistani soldiers particularly in guerrilla warfare. Some Naga and Mizo hostiles too were trained in the erstwhile East Pakistan with Chinese assistance.

With the entry of Soviet troops in Afghanistan which the Chinese considered a "grave threat to peace and security in Asia" as also a threat to China's security." China has edged closer to the United States and Pakistan. The then U.S. defence secretary, Mr. Harold Brown, dashed to Beijing in January 1980 and the United States and China agreed "to make respective responses" to the Soviet moves in Afghanistan and the adjacent areas and to "continue consultations in the future." Foreign Minister Huang Hua, went to Islamabad a few days after the visit of Mr Brown to Beijing. Mr Huang toured the Pakistan-Afghanistan border visiting the Afghan refugee camps. He offered to give "full military and economic support" to Pakistan to meet the situation and told the Afghan refugees that he hoped that their struggle would "ultimately succeed." There are reports that some Chinese arms have gotten to the Afghan rebels through Pakistan. Some Chinese instructors on guerrilla warfare have also been in contact with the Afghan rebel groups.

President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan paid his second visit to China in May 1980. Chinese military delegations started making regular visits to Pakistan. Four such delegations went to Pakistan in the latter part of 1980 and another Chinese military delegation spent eleven days in Pakistan from March 30 1981. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, made an unscheduled visit to Beijing soon after the visit of President Brezhnev to India. Obviously, Pakistan and China were exchanging notes on Indo-Soviet relations. General Ziaul Haq has spoken emotionally of Pakistan-China relations calling them "as old as the life of Pakistan." He said: "Both our countries have shed blood to cement this relationship between us." But, he did not say where and how.

INDIA

GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE SIKKIM CHOGYAL-U.S. CONSUL MEETING

BKD20415 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 27 May 81 p 1

[Text] The Delhi administration has expressed grave concern over the recent meeting between the former Chogyal of Sikkim and Parkins, the American consul general, in Calcutta. A detailed investigation of the meeting is now being conducted in Calcutta and Gangtok. Parkins also visited Gangtok a few weeks ago.

The Chogyal came to Calcutta primarily to participate in a Buddhist religious festival. He met Parkins at a friend's place where both were invited for a dinner. It was also revealed that an important woman employee of the American Embassy was present at that dinner.

Neither the United States nor China ever liked Sikkim's integration with India. Deng Xiaoping, China's present number one leader, said at a recent interview: We can never extend our consent to Sikkim's integration with India.

The last wife of the Chogyal is an American. She is, however, not with him now. Personally, the Chogyal never wholeheartedly accepted Sikkim's integration with India either.

When an inquiry was made at the local American consulate about Parkins' meeting with Chogyal in Calcutta, they said: Parkins did not know that the Chogyal was to be at that dinner. A foreign correspondent and an Indian administrative service officer were also present there. Parkins did not have separate talks with the Chogyal. Moreover, the American consulate in Calcutta does not believe that the Chogyal has any political importance now. Parkins also made no effort to meet the Chogyal when he visited Gangtok.

Considerable heat has developed in connection with the American consul general's recent trip to North Bengal and Sikkim. Although it is a fact that Parkins did not try to meet the Chogyal at Gangtok, the report says he did have exclusive talks with some important former officers of the Chogyal Council.

A strict vigilance was maintained on Parkins' trip to North Bengal and Sikkim. It was so strict that even Parkins obviously could also feel it. He informed the American Embassy in Delhi that he was watched very closely throughout. The American Embassy has registered an unofficial protest with the Indian External Affairs Ministry in Delhi in this regard.

CSO: 4201/4

PAPER WRITES ON RELATIONS WITH BANGLADESH

BK031452 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1443 GMT 3 Jun 81

[From Review of the Press for 3 June]

[Text] In its editorial entitled "India and Bangladesh" the HINDUSTAN TIMES writes: Obviously there have been and there will continue to be anti-Indian elements in Bangladesh which will not be reconciled to the loss of Pakistan's suzerainty over its erstwhile eastern half. There are also Muslim fundamentalists who are not willing to accept the hand of friendship extended to them by "Hindu" India. A frantically pro-Maoist fringe strives ceaselessly to spread false stories of "Indian imperialism." No national leader in Bangladesh can afford to ignore their sentiments totally--lest they should be accused of making their country an Indian satellite. The paper goes on to narrate the feelings of goodwill that India has been nursing for its 10-year-old neighbour for whom it "could not but feel responsible for the new infant over whose birth it had acted as the midwife." About 200 out of hundreds of railway wagons which rolled across the border carrying returning refugees and thousands of tons of badly needed supplies never returned to India and "their eastern railways logos to 'ER' were magically transformed into BR' Bangladesh Railways." New Delhi, the paper says, preferred not to make an issue of it, writing it off as part of the rupees 100 million assistance it gave Bangladesh.

The paper goes on to say that the reason for the continuance of anti India feelings simmering below the surface is partly psychological in that Bangladesh, being unhappily aware of its own limitations, is resentful of having to remain in the shadow of a neighbouring subcontinental superpower. Irrespective of who holds the reins of Dacca, Bangladesh for the foreseeable future will continue to grope towards an international identity. Until the nation finds its feet materially and psychologically, India will have to treat it with special consideration.

CSO: 4220/302

'HERALD' VIEWS PAKISTAN'S 'FRONTLINE' STATUS

BKD30522 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 19 May 81 p 7

[Editorial: "'Frontline' Status"]

[Text] There can now be no doubt that Pakistan has been given a key role in the new plans mapped by U.S. strategists for the defence of what they call the "global interests" of the USA. The five-year 2.5-billion-dollar aid package was a big enough pointer. Now comes the "one-time exemption" granted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to Pakistan from the operation of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act. Under the act, aid is prohibited to countries which are developing uranium enrichment technology. This gives Pakistan the dubious distinction of being the only country in the world which can develop such technology without forfeiting U.S. largesse. This distinction is more marked because there [are] countries which are committing no such sin and are yet the victims of suspicion. The case of the Tarapur power plant is that it was assured of US nuclear fuel under a contract which is still to run for two decades, yet it is being denied the vital fuel on mere suspicion.

Another indication of the favour reserved for Pakistan is the slogan that it has suddenly become a "frontline" state. The impression being created is that a war is on, or is imminent, between good and evil, and that Pakistan is spearheading the good side. It will only be human if many Pakistanis feel flattered for being at the centre of the stage. It is another matter that there are many nations which at one time or the other felt similarly flattered for being at the centre of the stage but were later jettisoned without ceremony. Vietnam is one of the most recent examples. The Kuomintang regime of China was an earlier one. Indeed, Pakistan itself was dressed up for the part, complete with tanks and guns, when Field Marshal Ayub Khan was in power. The stage show ended and poor Pakistan was relegated back to its plebian role when the power against whom the "frontline" was created that is China, became an American friend. Many in the world have learned of the emptiness of the stage status which certain super powers try to give them in pursuit of national interests. Pakistan's present rulers, alas, seem not to be among them.

CSO: 4220/301

'HERALD' DISCUSSES MEETING PAKISTAN'S 'NON-NUCLEAR THREAT'

BKO30623 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 20 May 81 p 7

[Article by K. Subrahmanyam: "Magnitude of Pak Non-Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] The prime minister's warning that development of nuclear weapons by Pakistan will lead to irreversible consequences for the subcontinent and that if Pakistan did go nuclear there would be an appropriate response leaves no doubt that while India would respond to a Pakistani nuclear programme she would not on its own initiate a nuclear arms race.

Yet this threat from Pakistan is not only or mainly, nuclear. We have also to meet the threat of sophisticated conventional weapons which are likely to be supplied to that country by the U.S.A. These would include F-16 tanks and various air delivered weapons systems.

Already Pakistan has acquired current antitank missiles (TOW), surface-to-air missiles (Crotale) and multi-role combat aircraft (Mirage IIs and Vs). It was in the light of these acquisitions that India started on a modernisation programme. Now, with the likely supplies to Pakistan from the U.S.A. the imperative for modernisation has become all the more urgent.

The Defence Ministry report for 1980-81 says the value of production of ordinance factories was Rs. 443 crore in 1979-80 and the sales of the public sector undertakings (not all of them for defence) were Rs. 434.87 crore. Approximately around 25 per cent of the defence expenditure constitutes the defence industrial production of the country on this basis. The output for 1981-82 should exceed Rs. 1,000 crore and by the middle of the decade should at least be around Rs. 1,600 crore at today's prices even if no additional major line of production is adopted.

The report mentions the induction of more modern aircraft to replace the Maruts and Sukhois which are being phased out. This is obviously a reference to Mig-23 aircraft. Since more than seven of these squadrons--and ultimately a total of 17 fighter bomber squadrons--are to be replaced, Mig-23s will need to be produced in the country. It will be a major technological jump in aircraft production since Mig-23 is a variable geometry aircraft. Besides this

report mentions testing of a piston-engined trainer prototype, HPT-32 and development work on Kiran MK II and a jet trainer. The report also mentions the implementation of the Jaguar project.

Recently a report mentioned that Pakistan planned to expand its air force from the present 22 squadrons to 45 over the next five years. This will be a major challenge to the Indian aircraft industry and may necessitate a further expansion of the Indian Air Force and a fresh look at its composition. The report also discloses that the Soviet AN-32 aircraft has been chosen to replace the present medium transport aircraft, and they are to be produced by Hindustan Aeronautics.

In naval construction the fifth Leander frigate, Ins Taragiri, constructed at Mazagon dock entered service in 1980, and the sixth is being fitted out. A squadron of seaward defence boats (SDB), constructed at Garden Shipping and Engineering Works (GRSE) was also commissioned. Besides these, the GRSE also delivered a survey vessel, Ins Sandhyak.

The Mazagon dock has started construction of a new series of frigates--the Godavaci class--which are an improvement on the Leander class and have more firepower. The GRSE and the CoA shipyards have a regular programme of construction of other naval vessels such as landing craft utility (LCU), torpedo recovery vessels and ocean going tugs. The SDB construction is also a continuous programme. Orders for a new cadets training ship and a large landing ship tank have also been placed on Mazagon dock.

A new major project to be undertaken by GRSE is the Corvette construction. Negotiations are under way with HDW of West Germany for technical collaboration to construct in SSK (submarine to submarine killer) submarine programme. An ambitious programme mentioned is the indigenous construction of a sea control ship with foreign technical collaboration.

A modernisation programme to enhance the mechanical power, fighting potential and kill probability of the Vijayanta tank is in progress and in addition an indigenous main battle tank with a 120 mm gun is under development. There is a reference to induction of artillery to fire heavier and more lethal shells at longer ranges. This is obviously a reference to a medium gun with calibre higher than 130 mm at present deployed in the army.

Plans are afoot for the development of surface-to-surface rockets and missiles. Production of a futuristic air defence artillery weapon system is also to be undertaken indigenously after development. There is also specific mention of the need to introduce second generation antitank missile systems and to manufacture missiles based on latest technology within the country.

Notable achievements in the field of electronics by the Bharat Electronics are the successful evaluation of advanced mobile radar and successful completion of user trial of the IFF (identification friend or foe). Both these are vital component systems of the integrated air defence ground environment system (IADGES) programme.

The annual report also discloses prospects for expansion of capacities or setting up of new capacities in respect of propellants, pyrotechnic stores, liquid fuels for missiles, explosives and various types of gun barrels. Though the report mentions the induction of a number of new weapons by the air force to modernise its inventory and enhance its strike capability there is no mention of the production of these items in the country.

The above account indicated the need for a massive effort in respect of our defence industrial development programme. Such a programme would involve significant efforts in the technologies relating to missiles, electronics, materials, lasers, computers and other highly sophisticated areas and very close coordination among the departments of defence production, defence science, electronics space and atomic energy.

CSO: 4220/301

INDIA

CONSIDERATION GIVEN TO PURCHASE OF SOVIET TANKS, PLANES

BK061452 New Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 29 May 81 p 1

[Article by political correspondent H. K. Dua]

[Text] New Delhi, May 28—With the programme for the development of the main battle tank running behind schedule, the government has begun a search for buying a new tank to strengthen the country's armoured divisions.

Information available suggests that this search could lead to India buying a new generation tank the Soviet Union recently developed—said to be T-80.

For several years India has been using along with the indigenous Vijayanta such Soviet tanks as T-54 and T-55, first produced nearly three decades ago. Last year India struck a deal with Moscow for acquiring T-72 tanks.

The T-72 tanks, which have 125-mm guns and 50-km-an-hour speed, were produced in the Soviet Union first in 1977. Since then more research and development have taken place about tanks in the Soviet Union and in the West.

The T-80 generation of Soviet tanks is said to be more sophisticated and powerful than the T-72 tanks India has been lately getting from the Soviet Union.

It is not known how many T-80 tanks have come out of the Soviet assembly line and how many it can spare for India, but well-placed sources point out that Moscow may not be unwilling to sell the new generation tanks to India.

The prototype of the main battle tank India is developing should ordinarily have been ready by 1983 and the tank in operation by 1985. There is, however, the likelihood of delay of a year or two, although sources maintain that no serious problems have cropped up.

The main battle tank will have a 1,500-horsepower engine against the 700-horsepower engine the Vijayanta has.

While Vijayanta will be kept in service for several years, the main battle tank is being developed for operational use for at least 20 years.

The proposal to buy the new generation tanks from the Soviet Union may be considered to meet the country's need till the main battle tank comes out of the assembly line and becomes operational.

Information available also suggests that the government is thinking of buying Mig-25 aircraft from the Soviet Union. The aircraft, to be bought in small numbers, are likely to be used for reconnaissance purposes. The proposal does not involve the manufacture of Mig-25s in India.

India may also buy more Mig-23s from the Soviet Union and the technology to manufacture the aircraft.

CSO: 4220/301

CONGRESS-I LEADER SAYS NAGALAND SITUATION DETERIORATING

BK050549 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD An English 31 May 81 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, 29 May (HERALD News Service)--The law and order situation in Nagaland has deteriorated considerably and unless effective measures are taken soon, the state will witness complete lawlessness and chaos.

Stating this, Mr S. C. Jamir, leader of the Congress-I legislative party and former chief minister, said that the NNDF [Naga National Democratic Front] Ministry of Chief Minister J. B. Jasokie had proved totally ineffective. Mr Jamir suggested the dismissal of the Jasokie Ministry and imposition of president's rule.

Mr. Jamir, who is in the capital at the summons of the home minister to discuss the law and order situation in the state, has had two rounds of talks with Mr. Zail Singh and senior officials of the ministry. He is scheduled to meet the prime minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, later.

Taking a serious view of the law and order situation in the state, Mr Zail Singh told Mr Jamir that the centre was looking into the matter and would take effective steps. "They have obstructed work," Mr Jamir said, and added that the state government had done nothing to arrest those involved in the daylight murder of the Congress-I MLA [member of of legislative assembly], Mr. Nuklo Konyak.

He alleged that three of the ministers were abetting and aiding the insurgents in their activities. Demanding their arrest, Mr. Jamir said that such cases involved "collective responsibility" and was ground enough for dismissal of the ministry.

Describing in detail the law and order situation in the state, Mr. Jamir said that human life was very insecure even in the towns.

The situation was much worse in the border areas.

Explaining that the extortion of money had become a way of life in the state, Mr Jamir cited the example of the recent kidnapping of two Marwar businessmen for ransom. They were held in the jungle for a day and let off after a ransom of four lakh rupees was paid.

Expressing distress at the sharp increase in the underground activities--particularly in Mon and Twensang districts--Mr. Jamir said that they were training youth in the use of Chinese arms. The state government had been supplied with photographic evidence of the fact, but nothing had been done, he added.

FRONT GROUP PROMOTES NAXALITE CULTURE IN KERALA

BK030537 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 19 May 81 p 5

[Text] Trivandrum, May 17 (UNI)--While Kerala's small band of Naxalites remain scattered in different groups, a front organisation has contributed much to the promotion of a Naxalite culture in the state.

The organisation is the Janakeeya Samskarika Vedi (People's Cultural Forum), the most prominent Naxalite outfit functioning in the open. Other active front organisations are a student body called the Revolutionary Students Organisation and a women's wing.

While instances of Naxalite violence are few and far between, Samskarika Vedi workers, in their self-appointed role as heralders of an Indian cultural revolution have reached out to all walks of life, their activities extending from factories to farms, from government offices to colleges and from urban slums to remote tribal settlements.

Their favourite activities are staging of street-corner plays and demonstrations against the injustices perpetrated by the "ruling classes." They have taken up campaigns against gambling, bribery and cabaret dances.

In actions which received much attention, Samskarika Vedi workers recently held a "people's court trial" of a doctor of the Calicut Medical College Hospital, (who was accused of extorting money from patients) and snatched food stocks from traders in Trichur District. Demonstrations against gambling at an exhibition at Cannanore resulted in the death of a Vedi activist.

The choice of campaign issues suggests a conscious effort to take up causes which evoke instant public sympathy even if active public support may be slow in coming.

According to the Vedi's critics, the Marxist-led left democratic front government's decision to meet the Naxalites politically rather than attempt to suppress them by using the police and helped them to grow in strength. Vedi workers deny this. They allege police harassment is continuing.

However, investigations show that police interventions have been generally limited to instances leading to breaches of the peace. Most complaints against the police actually relate to denial of permission to use loudspeakers, put up a street play or exhibit a film (Chinese, of course).

Such obstructions notwithstanding, the Vedi has held hundreds of performances of street plays which invariably end with a scene depicting beheading of the "class enemy." In fact, according to Vedi workers' own estimates "Nattugadduka," a drama by tribals in Wynad has been enacted at 700 places in the state. There have also been several other plays written and produced locally at different places, reflecting local problems of exploitation and class struggle.

CSO: 4220/301

RAJIV GANDHI ON NEHRU FAMILY, PUBLIC MISMANAGEMENT

BK110703 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 4 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] New Delhi, 2 June (PTI)--Mr Rajiv Gandhi, Cong-I candidate from Amethi, has said he would "try not to be more important than an average Congress-I M.P."

In an interview published in a Calcutta weekly, he said he did not think that the Nehrus were somehow a "chosen family" but as a Nehru "you get a headstart." The people felt that three generations of Nehrus had sacrificed for the country and so the goodwill was there. But that could not carry one more than just the first step, he said.

Rajiv declined to express views of any ideological nature outside the party forum, but was emphatic that the public sector must perform. He said, "There can be no question of subsidising the public sector. Our taxes should be used for other things. There is no reason why they (public sector) should not perform."

Similarly Mr Gandhi feels government officials have to be accountable. He replied in the negative when asked whether he could allow the kind of "mismanagement" that went on during the Biharsharif riots but added "there is no way you can substantially punish anyone who bungles."

In this context Rajiv referred to the Makalu sabotage case and was critical of Makalu having been allowed to fly to Singapore before the CBI team had reached Bombay. If there was a robbery or murder in your house you keep the evidence. You don't send it to Singapore and then call the police." Somebody had to be accountable out there.

Asked whether there was no solution to the problem of "irresponsible bureaucrats," he said by anything they (bureaucrats) get a court order. You cannot sack anybody.

Asked what remedy he would suggest, Mr Gandhi said "I don't know yet something has to be done somewhere. There must be accountability."

Mr Gandhi also said he did not think he indulged in any backroom politics in Delhi before joining politics officially. He further said he did not have anything to do with the sacking of Mr V. C. Sukla from the cabinet. Mr Sukla went because of Madhya Pradesh politics, of which he knows nothing.

CSO: 4220/301

INDIA

PUNJAB CONGRESS-I COMMITTEE CONDEMNS AKALI COMMUNALISTS

BK110715 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 4 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] Chandigarh, 2 Jun (HERALD News Service)—Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee-I (PPCC-I) yesterday condemned communal elements among Akalis who exploited religious sentiments to create communal tension among the Punjabis who, in majority, have always lived in peace and harmony.

In a statement issued here yesterday Mr Hans Raj Sharma, general secretary, PPCC-I; Mr Rana Mati Singh, senior vice-president PPCC-I; Mr Darshan Singh, general secretary PPCC-I; Mr Birpal Singh, general secretary PPCC-I; and Mr Priy Lal Goel, vice president, PPCC-I, said that "It is most unfortunate that some rowdy irresponsible and communal elements amongst the Akalis have been exploiting the religious sentiments of the people of Amritsar over the demand for banning of smoking."

This issue cannot be solved through force and coercion but through persuasion and negotiation with the persons belonging to other religions. This has also resulted in encouraging the communal elements in the Hindus, they remarked.

Both the extreme elements should be condemned by every right thinking person, they said and appealed to patriotic Punjabis to remain peaceful and maintain close ties and amiable relations.

They also congratulated the Punjab government for handling the delicate and explosive situation firmly and tactfully under the leadership of the chief minister, Mr Darbara Singh.

They demanded stern action against the culprits who tried to break the law to create communal tension and have indulged in looting and arson. No mercy should be shown to the anti-social elements of both the communities, they demanded. It is encouraging to note that the overwhelming majority of the people of Punjab want peace and harmony and do not support the communal and separatist elements in the state, they said.

CSO: 4220/301

'HERALD' VIEWS GOVERNMENT TALKS WITH ASSAM GROUPS

BK110704 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 5 Jun 81 p 7

[Editorial: "Useful Talks"]

[Text] The two-week parleys between the central government and Assam agitators have helped to clear a lot of misunderstandings. In fact the manner in which both sides conducted themselves during the negotiations reflected their basic sincerity in the search for an amicable solution to the problem of foreigners in Assam. The All-Assam Students' Union leaders have left Delhi on a hopeful note and if everything goes alright the dispute would be resolved in the next round of talks proposed for the third week of this month. The government has conceded some of the major demands of the agitators. These include the issue of identification cards and strengthening of border posts. The agitators have agreed to the retention in the state of those aliens who entered illegally between 1951 and 1961. The government has also agreed in principle to detect, delete from the voters' lists and distribute all those foreigners who entered the state between 1961 and 1971. What remains to be done is to finalise modalities. During the talks several alternatives were discussed keeping in view constitutional, legal and international implications.

The government is keen on solving the problem without tinkering with the constitution because such an action will have wider implications. This is not an easy task, but given goodwill on both sides the remaining points of dispute can be sorted out. Indeed the situation calls for a compromise between what should be done and what can be accomplished.

CSO: 4220/301

INDIA

EXPELLED FOREIGNERS CONNECTED TO INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATIONS

BK051533 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 29 May 81 p 5

[Text] Notices of expulsion have been served to 21 foreign nationals in Calcutta in the past 7 days on charges of violation of foreign nationals act. Out of them 17 were put into international aircraft for expulsion. Among the remaining four, two belonged to Malaysia and the other two to Singapore. As they were from the commonwealth countries, their expulsion required central approval. The West Bengal Home Department (political) sent a telex to the External Affairs Ministry seeking permission, but no reply was received from Delhi until Thursday (28 May) evening, and therefore these four persons were kept under strict vigilance.

Out of the 17 foreign nationals, 5 were Americans and 1 was Israeli. They recently came to Calcutta to attend a religious conference from various countries, including France, Italy and Australia. The center had already alerted the state government in this regard.

A spokesman of the state government said that those foreign nationals expelled from the country had connection with intelligence organizations of various countries. Therefore, the Government of India considered these people as a danger to the security of the nation.

The Government of India is concerned at the increased influx of suspicious looking foreign nationals into Calcutta since Bangladesh raised noise over "Purbasha" Island. Therefore, the government has asked all border checkposts, including the Dum Dum Airport [at Calcutta] to send back any suspicious foreign nationals coming to India by plane or other means of transportation upon which they have traveled.

A confidential list of unwanted foreign nationals has also been sent to the border checkposts and Dum Dum security forces.

CSO: 4201/4

CONTROL OVER MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES STILL SOUGHT

London 8 DAYS in English 16 May 81 p 23

[Article by Sumanta Banerjee]

[Text] SOLOMON GRUNDY'S week in an Indian city is ruled by the multinationals. Soon after his birth on Monday he is fed on baby food made by Nestlé of Switzerland. At his christening ceremony on Tuesday, his parents serve the guests with dishes cooked in oil manufactured by Hindustan Lever, an affiliate of Unilever, and at the end of the feast with tea packaged and distributed by Brooke Bond — a subsidiary of the British multinational, Brooke Bond Liebig Ltd.

When he gets married on Wednesday, he comes out decked in a suit made of terylene produced by Chemicals and Fabrics Ltd — a subsidiary of the UK-based Imperial Chemical Industries. His face has been shaved with an Erasmic razor blade, again a product of Hindustan Unilever, and his hair is glossy from Vaseline Hair Tonic — a product of Chesebrough-Ponds. On Thursday he becomes ill and has to take Saridon, manufactured by Roche of the Swiss conglomerate Hoffmann-La Roche F. and Co. AG. As his condition gets worse on Friday, he has to be taken to hospital where the doctors inject him with drugs made by Indian subsidiaries of either the US-based Pfizer, or the Swiss company CIBA. Laid out on a Dunlopillo — a product of Dunlop — poor Solomon Grundy dies on Saturday. Next Sunday, his body is sent to the burial ground or crematorium — depending on his last wishes — in a bier that runs on tyres made by Goodyear, Dunlop or Firestone.

A large number of the multinationals named above have been Indianised — but in name only. Top management is still controlled by personnel from the parent

companies. Huge amounts are siphoned out of India towards remittances of profits, dividends, royalties and technical fees. Between 1965-1966 and 1975-1976, multinationals remitted about \$703m. According to Indian government sources, since 1971 multinational dividend remittances had increased by nearly \$13m every year.

Of the 50 largest transnationals of the world listed by *Fortune* in August 1976, at least 23 operate in India directly through branches or subsidiaries, or indirectly through foreign collaboration. They include giants such as Unilever, Philips, Hoechst, British American Tobacco and General Electric.

Like many other developing countries, India desperately needs to conserve its foreign exchange resources, and the New Delhi government has consequently proposed to curb the outflow of foreign exchange. Foreign businesses are major offenders. Between 1964-1965 and 1969-1979, their subsidiaries imported about \$791m against exports of \$262m.

To stop the flow, in 1973 the Indian government passed the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA). So as to restrict profit remittances parent companies can only hold up to 40 per cent of the equity of their Indian subsidiary. With a few exceptions like Coca Cola and IBM, who preferred to leave India rather than accept the conditions, nearly all foreign companies have accepted the Indianisation scheme.

But there are several loopholes. First, companies which are predominantly export-oriented or supply a highly sophisticated technology which is not

available locally are not covered by the FERA. Tea companies like Brooke Bond or Lipton have been allowed to retain 74 per cent of the equity held by their parent companies, because they use technology not available in India.

Secondly, many subsidiaries, while accepting the policy of equity dilution, have succeeded in retaining foreign managers. Colgate-Palmolive, a subsidiary of the US-based multinational, retains the parent company's right to appoint its top management. Despite the FERA legislation and the fact that low technology items like chemicals, metal tubes, containers, oils, cartons and caps are available in India, the subsidiary continues to import them at a cost of \$1.5m every year. In 1978-1979 this company remitted \$8.7m against which it brought in only \$5m.

Thirdly, because the shares of foreign subsidiaries offer a relatively higher return, they are more attractive to Indian investors. The result is very wide dispersal of the shares of the foreign subsidiaries which insulates the companies against any serious threats to management. The 31,470 Indian shareholders of Colgate are too widely dispersed to be ever able to assert themselves collectively.

One of the reasons why the Indian government welcomed multinationals was to obtain sophisticated technology, and research and development. But of the 197 subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in India, only 80 had their own research departments.

BRIEFS

BANGLADESH TRAINS EXTREMISTS--Calcutta, May 28 (PTI)--The Tripura chief minister, Mr Nripen Chakraborti said here on Wednesday [27 May] that the situation in his state was "nearly normal" but the threat to peace continued with tribal extremists taking arms training in their sanctuary in Bangladesh. Mr Chakraborti told a news conference that about 150 men of the Tripura National Volunteers (TNV), armed wing of the Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti (TUJS), had been taking training along with Mizo, Naga and other tribal extremists of the north-eastern region. Thirty TNV boys arrested recently confessed to having taken training in arms with men of Bangladesh Security Forces in the sanctuary provided by the Bangladesh Government. The centre had deployed an additional BSF [border security force] unit of about 1,000 men for internal security, he said. The chief minister, in reply to a question, held as unacceptable the space formula of the tribal extremist leader, Mr Bijoy Kumar Hrankhal, now on bail. Mr Chakraborti said Mr Hrankhal wanted (1) a peace zone for the tribal extremists to surrender their arms, (2) setting aside all prosecution against them, and (3) rehabilitation of the extremists. The extremist TUJS leader, the chief minister said, was offering a formula which was exactly similar to the one worked out by the Mizo leader, Mr Lal Dengal. [Text] [BK061450 New Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 29 May 81 p 8]

AID INDIA CONSORTIUM--The Aid India Consortium has agreed to extend to India development assistance totalling \$3.45 billion for 1981-82. This was announced at the end of 2-day meeting of the consortium in Paris today. The commitment is slightly more than last year's level of \$3.41 billion. In terms of special drawing rights, this year's commitment will amount to 2.82 billion as against 2.73 billion of last year. Chairman of the consortium David Hopper said the response of the donor countries was gratifying. R. N. Malhotra, leader of the Indian team, also expressed satisfaction noting that the member countries have recognized the need for providing balance of payment support to India in the medium term. [Text] [BK101612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0530 GMT 10 Jun 81]

NAGA INFILTRATORS RECRUITING DRIVE--Kohima May 28 (UNI)--About 40 underground Nagas, belonging to the National Socialist Council of Nagas (Muivah-Isak group) sneaked into Nagaland in two groups through different routes recently, according to an authoritative report received here on Wednesday. One of the groups, led by "Col" Mova, entered Mon District, and the other, led by "Maj" Khango Konyak, infiltrated into Tuensang District. Both the districts are close to the international boundary. The groups were not only collecting rations and taxes but also conducting a conscription campaign in the interior areas of the districts, the report said. They were said to be conducting a "recruitment" drive to restore their depleted forces which had suffered a major setback when the pro-Phizo faction, led by "Col" Shingyan, liquidated 75 armed men, including "Gen" Thombo, in an attack in northern Burma last year, the report added. [Text] [BK061446 New Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 29 May 81 p 8]

OFFICERS' RETIREMENT, APPOINTMENT CEREMONY IN NAVY

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 Apr 81 p 12

[Article: "35 Senior Naval Officers Retired; 38 Junior Officers Appointed"]

[Text] Surabaya, KOMPAS--Admiral Waloejo Soegito on Saturday [11 April] retired 35 senior Navy officers. The retirement ceremony was accompanied by the appointment of 38 junior Navy officers (26th class of the Navy section of AKABRI) at the Bumi Moro field in Surabaya.

This ceremony was the first of its kind to be held by the Navy, with the purpose of establishing a new tradition in the form of a symbolic ceremony of transfer and continuation from the older generation to the younger generation. Therefore, this ceremony was held in the presence of young men and young officers, who later will be charged with receiving and carrying on the development of the Navy.

The Navy chief of staff stated, among other things, that the young officers and young men should know the senior officers who have sacrificed themselves in the Navy. "The retirement of a soldier from active duty is the phase of proper, final activity in the military life of every citizen who sacrifices himself in the military profession. There is no exception for officers," said the chief of staff.

To the retiring officers Navy Chief of Staff Waloejo Soegito, in the name of the Navy, expressed appreciation for their contributions to the Navy. "Whether you had great or small tasks assigned to you, nevertheless you had a share in the volunteer work to build the Navy. Whether your services were on a large or small scale, your names are registered in the history of the Navy. For a fighting soldier there is no such term as retirement period. Wherever you are and whatever you do, you will remain fighters," said the Navy chief of staff.

The 35 high-ranking officers who were retired included: Admiral R S Soebiyakto, Admiral R Soebono, Commodore Susatyo Mardi, Commodore Nizam Zachman, Commodore R J Sulamet, Commodore Handoko Suratmin, Commodore Koesoemo Soetanto, Maj Gen M Anwar Kusuma, Admiral Soetojo Sastrididjojo, Admiral Hari Soemantri, Admiral Wardiman, Admiral Slamet, Admiral Soekotjo Poerwo, Admiral Indra Kusnadi, Admiral R Baeuki Hardjawijana, Admiral R Soegito, Admiral Soejatmo, Admiral Moch. Suud, Admiral R M Mochtar, Brig Gen Much Soeroto, Brig Gen Kresno Soemardi, Lt Gen Ali Sadikin, Commodore Roedy Purwana, Commodore Atung Soedibya, Admiral Koento Wibisono, Admiral Soekardjo D Saroso, Commodore R Soemengkar, Admiral Soedarmoen, Admiral R Teguh

Santoso, Admiral Urip Santoso, Admiral Moehardjo, Admiral Siwo Margono, Commodore R Soediyono, Admiral R Soekanto, and Admiral M Hatta. At the ceremony 26 of the 35 high-ranking officers were in attendance, including Admiral R S Soebiyakto and Commodore Roedy Poerwana.

Answering a question from KOMPAS, Lt Gen (Wartime) Ali Sadikin expressed the view that their period of faithful service as soldiers in the armed forces on behalf of their country and nation was over. However, as fighters for independence, he felt that it was not over.

Ali Sadikin who, together with 34 other high-ranking officers, was retired at this ceremony, said that many of the objectives of independence have not yet been achieved. Indeed, the objectives and purposes of the New Order have also, in many respects, not yet been achieved. "For that reason, as fighters, we will continue to go straight ahead in the interests of our nation, our country, and our society," said Ali, former governor of Jakarta. Regarding the matter of "returning to ordinary society" because one's period of service as a high-ranking officer is over, Ali Sadikin said, "I am a member of society. Since I entered the armed forces and even as a member of the armed forces, I have been a member of society."

"I Must Be Thankful"

Regarding his period of service, Ali Sadikin said that he had served in the Navy since 1945. In 1963 he was asked to become a coordinating minister in the cabinet. "I was assigned to civilian duties from 1963 to 1977, or 14 years in all. My service in the Navy last 18 years, so they were in balance," he said.

"I must be thankful that I had a good career. In the Navy I achieved a top position as a Marine Corps officer, as I was once deputy minister of the Navy (1959-1963). That position was a top position for a marine, because only a sailor can be chief of staff of the Navy," he continued. "In my period of civilian service I was given the opportunity by God to render faithful service, even reaching the position of coordinating minister. So I must be thankful to God for this opportunity. As a career military officer, I felt I was fulfilled in the Navy," he said.

Ali Sadikin said he had joined in developing the Marine Corps. "I also participated in the development of the Navy, in the framework of the struggle to regain Irian Jaya. At the time I was deputy minister of the Navy for administration. I helped to prepare the personnel, logistics, and materiel for the ships. Admiral Yos (he was referring to Admiral Yos Soedarso—KOMPAS editor), as deputy minister for operations, was the one who used the ships. And the fact was that he forced the Dutch to turn over Irian Jaya. This involved the orchestration of politics and military force by President Soekarno at the time," Ali said.

Commenting on the exchange of duties ceremony, which had been carried out by the Navy for the first time, Ali Sadikin said that it had been rather good. He said, "We must know those to whom we turn over our duties, because the junior officers later on will continue the building and development of the armed forces and especially the Navy."

He said that his best memories during his period of service in the armed forces were from the period of the independence struggle from 1945 to 1949. The struggle was truly filled with ideals, filled with hope, filled with dreams and optimism.

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

SUKADIAH PRINGGOHARDJOSO--The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark has given its agreement to the appointment of Sukadiah Pringgohardjoso as Indonesian ambassador to that country. This was stated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today [9 April]. [9 April]. Sukadiah Pringgohardjoso will replace R M Sudarmo Martoagoro, who has completed his tour of duty in Denmark. Before his appointment as Indonesian ambassador to Denmark Sukadiah Pringgohardjoso, 34 years old, was director of social and cultural relations in the Directorate General of Economic, Social, and Cultural Relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, from 1979 to the present. From 1956 to 1959 he was chief of a sub-section in the Directorate of Asian and Pacific Affairs. From 1959 to 1962 he was second secretary of the Indonesian Embassy in London. From 1965 to 1968 he was chief of the Passport Section in the Bureau of Consular Affairs, and from 1968 to 1971 he was first secretary and then counselor, the second-ranking officer, in the Indonesian Embassy in Mexico. From 1971 to 1974 he was secretary of the Directorate of American Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1974 he was assigned to reopen the Indonesian Embassy in Copenhagen and was also posted to Norway. He was later assigned as the second-ranking officer in the Indonesian Embassy in Copenhagen with the title of minister counselor. He held this position until 1978. [Text] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 8]

MAJ GEN EDDY SABARA--Minister of Internal Affairs Amir Machmud on Wednesday [8 April] installed Maj Gen Eddy Sabara in office as acting governor of the Special Area of Aceh, at a plenary session of the Provincial Council in Banda Aceh. After the ceremony the minister also installed Dr Muhammad Syah Asjek as deputy governor. The appointment of the acting governor filled the vacancy left by Prof A Ibrahim, who died last 15 March. Eddy Sabara, according to the minister of internal affairs, has a special task, that is, to carry out the election of the definitive governor of Aceh. Meanwhile, Eddy Sabara will continue to carry on his duties as inspector general of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The inspector general is known as a "specialist as acting governor." After completing two terms as governor of South-east Sulawesi and two terms as acting governor of Southeast Sulawesi, he served as acting governor of Jambi and Central Sulawesi. With his installation in office as acting governor of Aceh, this means that he has served as acting governor on five occasions. His task has been the same, that of preparing a list of candidate governors of the area involved. The last area which he prepared for elections was Central

Sulawesi. He was acting governor there for three months before turning over the post to the definitive governor, Dr H Galib Lasahido, on 19 February 1981. Answering a question, the minister of internal affairs said that it was hoped that the preparation of a list of candidates for governor would be completed as quickly as possible. He recalled that substantial funds were allocated to Aceh for fiscal year 1981-1982, amounting to Rp 97 billion, whereas the provincial budget only amounted to Rp 12 billion. [Excerpt] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 9]

GEN WIDJOJO SUYONO--On Tuesday [7 April] President Soeharto received a report from the recently promoted chief of staff of KOPKAMTIB, Gen Widjojo Suyono, who went from Lt Gen to four-star general. At the Bina Graha offices, after meeting the chief of state, the chief of staff of KOPKAMTIB refused to answer a number of questions from reporters. "Pardon me, I just came to report to the president. I'll talk to you another time," Gen Widjojo Suyono said, pointing to the fourth star on his shoulder, while heading for the jeep he was riding in. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 8 Apr 81 p 1]

MUHAMMAD SYAH ASYIK--Muhammad Syah Asyik was installed in office as deputy governor of Aceh by Minister of Internal Affairs Amir Machmud on Wednesday [8 April]. He had previously been chief of staff of Military Region I/Iskandar Muda. The Information Office of Military Region I/Iskandar Muda states that the position of chief of staff of the Military Region is currently being held by Col (Infantry) Haji Dulbakar Umar, who previously was commander of Military District 011 in Lhok Seumawe. In turn the Military District is currently commanded by Col (Engineers) Tengku Johan. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 8 Apr 81 p 1]

MAJ GEN ALEX PRAWIRAATMADJA--On 8 April 1981 Maj Gen Alex Prawiraatmadja turned over his position as commanding general of the Army Education and Training Development Command to Maj Gen Bambang Triantoro, in the presence of Army Chief of Staff Gen Poniman. The ceremony took place in Bandung. The chief of staff said that Maj Gen Prawiraatmadja was one of the founders of the Army and has been a comrade of the struggle since the beginning of the independence war. Now he had reached retirement age. The chief of staff thanked him for his services. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 10 Apr 81 p 2]

MAJ GEN BAMBANG TRIANTORO--In the presence of Army Chief of Staff Gen Poniman on 8 April 1981 in Bandung Maj Gen Bambang Triantoro assumed his new duties as commanding general of the Army Education and Training Development Command. On the occasion the Army chief of staff asked Maj Gen Triantoro to raise the level of education and training development in the Army. Maj Gen Triantoro also continues to hold his post as commander of the Army Section of the ABRI Staff and Commando School. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 10 Apr 81 p 2]

DR YUDO SUMBONO--At a time when the entire top leadership of Pertamina was replaced at the end of their respective terms of office, Dr Yudo Sumbono, former director of domestic supplies, has been appointed chairman of the board of directors, replacing Piet Haryono. The appointment of Dr Sumbono was made by presidential order dated 14 April, and he will be installed in office on 20 April. Dr Yudo Sumbono was born on 17 August 1929 in Pare Pare, South Sulawesi. He began working for Pertamina in 1964 as chief of the community relations office. He was successively promoted to the posts of director of technology and marketing, deputy director of marketing,

assistant for daily affairs to the director and deputy director of domestic supplies, and finally as director of domestic supplies, before being promoted to be chairman of the board of directors. From 1945 to 1950 Yudo Sumbono was a member of TRIP [Students' Army] and was later a member of the marine police. From 1954 to 1960 he worked for PELNI [Indonesian National Navigation Company]. He worked in the Ministry of Defense and Security from 1960 to 1961. From 1961 to the present he has worked in the petroleum sector. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 15 Apr 81 pp 1, 8]

ALBERT WIDJAJA--Albert Widjaja was born in Pati (Central Java) in 1940. He is presently a staff instructor and a research associate in the Economic and Social Research Council of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia. He attended Goshen College (where he obtained a B A degree), obtained a master's degree in theology at Princeton Seminary, and later received a Ph D degree from Claremont Graduate School in the field of government. He is active in scientific affairs in the fields of research and seminars. He is a staff expert attached to the Committee for a New International Economic Order and has served in that capacity since 1975. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 1, Jan 81 p 92]

ABDUL HAKIM GARUDA NUSANTARA--Abdul Hakim Garuda Nusantara was born in Pekajangan (Regency of Pekalongan) on 12 December 1953. Since 1975 he has worked for the Legal Assistance League in Jakarta. He completed his studies at the Faculty of Law of the University of Indonesia (1978). As chief of the Human Rights Division of the Legal Assistance League, he visited the United States at the invitation of the U.S. Department of State. He has been a guest of Amnesty International in London and of the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva. He was a guest lecturer at the Center for the Study of Southeast Asia at the University of Wisconsin. At present he is continuing his studies at the School of Law, University of Washington. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 1, Jan 81 p 92]

MUBYARTO--Mubyarto was born in Yogyakarta in 1938. He is a professor and director of advanced education in the Faculty of Economics, University of Gadjah Mada, where he obtained a bachelor's degree in 1959. He obtained his M A from Vanderbilt University in the United States (1961) and a Ph D degree from Iowa State University in the United States in 1965. Since 1966 he has been a staff instructor at the Faculty of Economics, University of Gadjah Mada. From 1968 to 1971 he worked as a consultant and adviser to the minister of trade. He was a founder and became general chairman of the Indonesian Agricultural Economics Association (PERHEPI), serving from 1969 to 1973 in that position. He has written several books, including "Marketing Surplus Beras di Indonesia: Sebuah Study Kasus di Jawa dan Madura" [Marketing Surplus Rice in Indonesia: a Case Study in Java and Madura] (together with Dr L B Fletcher, in 1970); "Pengantar Ekonomi Pertanian" [Introduction to Agricultural Economics] (published by the LP3ES in 1970); "Masalah Beras di Indonesia" [The Rice Question in Indonesia] (1975); and "Metodologi Penelitian Ekonomi" [Methodology of Economic Research] (together with Dr Soeratno). [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 1, Jan 81 p 92]

SUNARYATI HARTONO--Sunaryati Hartono was born in 1931. He graduated from the Faculty of Law of the University of Indonesia with a degree of doctor of laws [Meester in rechten] (1955). He obtained a post-graduate diploma in laws (specializing in the British legal system, international civil law, and comparative law)

from London University (1962). He took extra-curricular lectures at London University in the field of sociology (specializing in social history and social change in England) in 1960. He obtained the degree of doctor of laws from Padjadjaran University with a dissertation entitled: "Beberapa Masalah Transnasional dalam P M A di Indonesia" [Some Transnational Questions in Foreign Capital Investment in Indonesia] (1972). He is a panel member (arbitrator) of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC) Arbitration Board (1977 to the present) and a panel member (arbitrator) of the American Arbitration Association in New York (1980 to the present). He is an expert on the Asian Working Group of the United Nations Committee on Transnational Corporations which met in Bangkok in February, 1981. He is a member of the Committee of Experts of the National Law Development Body, as well as chairman of the section on the Law of Economic Development in the Committee of Experts referred to above (1979 to the present). [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 1, Jan 81 p 92]

T MULYA LUBIS--T Mulya Lubis was born in Muara Botung (North Sumatra) in 1946. He is deputy director of the Legal Assistance League in the field of human rights. He graduated from the Faculty of Law of the University of Indonesia (1974) and later took a master's degree at the University of California in Berkeley (1978). For one year he was a visiting scholar at the University of California in Berkeley. His other posts have included staff instructor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Indonesia, as well as a staff member of the Center for Legal and Economic Studies in Jakarta. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 1, Jan 81 p 92]

5170

CSO: 4213/67

IRANIAN PAPER DESCRIBES SLAUGHTER OF KAMPUCHEAN MOSLEMS

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 3,5,7 May 81

[3 May 81 p 3]

[Text] A Tale of Cambodian Moslems Martyrdom by Red Marxists
A Publication of Office of Investigating and Coordinating Islamic Activities

Reminder

After hearing the painful cries of Cambodian Moslems through the bulletin of Cambodian Moslem Students Association in France (Sirica Bulletin No 11 - June, 1977) many impartial people extended their promises of help and support for the Cambodian Moslem Society who are being subjected to brutalization of its generation and unrelenting tortures of the drunken "Red" Marxists forces.

We openly express our gratitude to all these people.

By grabbing the opportunity to familiarize the crux of the matter of our society, we, before anything else, want to tell those who are not familiar with the problems of Cambodia, that above anything else we respect the freedom of all religions and ideologies from Islam to other religions on the basis of real democracy in order that in its framework, a more right and human position comes about in the society.

The wild acts of the Red drunkards (Cambodian Marxists) is to an extent that despite the characteristics of claims of their (socialistic) regime, even the Leftists of France do not show any hesitation to condemn them.

Many people, for continuation of the activities that we have started, and for reflection as much as possible for these activities and their interpretation on the level of different authorities of France and on international level, and with biggest moral support when we were thinking of ourselves as helpless people, assisted us a lot.

The God answered our prayers and our will which, under the fight for liberation of not only our faith but the life of our society, momentarily paralyzed, was strengthened.

Other different persons on the basis of their potential and capability, through different means and procurement of information, technical consultations, translation of articles and provided for material resources etc., helped us.

Such supports are precious. They have proved that still in our times, in hardest circumstances, it is possible to get real friends which is the most scarce thing in the world.

Our due gratitude and deep recognition of the righteousness, are showered on these good-hearted people.

Paris, 2nd November 1977.

The board of directors of Cambodian Moslem Students Association in France.

Preface

The Cambodian Moslems belong to the eagles of the people of the great land called Shampa which is laid out on the eastern coast of the Indo-China peninsula.

The Shams, the people of Shampa's land, are part of the Malaysian-Polynesian group. They brought about from the second Islamic century a formation of the government in the lines of the monarchy with religion and language and a special line.

The present foundation in the center of Vietnam signify the high culture of the Shams.

They established trade and political relations with the neighboring countries particularly Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Indo-China.

During the first Gregorian century, the country of Shampa was highly influenced by India. Later, it took action through trading channels to establish relations with the Islamic countries.

Basra in Iraq, Siraf in Iran and Oman, and so on were the principle ports through which they launched transactions of trade.

The presence of one Moslem tribe in Shampa shared the task in propagating Islam. A religion that the people of Shampa followed in the beginning of the 11th Gregorian century.

In the 15th century also, the capital of Shampa (Vijaya), through the Anamits who are presently recognized in the name of Vietnamese, was conquered.

From that period, an ongoing feud has taken place between the Anamits and the Shams. The Shams are subjected to a systematic series of murders.

A group of Shams settled down in the present Vietnam, another group sought refuge in Cambodia and the last group moved towards Thailand and Malaysia.

The Cambodian Moslem residents of Shampa played an important role in the new history of the Indo-China. After the creation of the F.M.L.R.O. (The liberation front of the oppressed races) in the year 1960, they actively participated in the battle to defend the rights of their own existence.

Since the time of war until now, the Cambodian Moslems uninterruptedly fought for preservation of their culture and their religion.

Today, they are undergoing and tolerating the tortuous murders, suppression, tyranny and dictatorship of the Red drunkards.

The open murders and massacres of the people and the systematic destruction of Islam has reached to an extent that the fear of their physical destruction is predicted in the nearest future.

The readers will get to know the very depressing situation of the Moslems in Cambodia through this channel.

Perhaps the readers, due to the fact that some of these incidents and dimensions of these painful incidents are held in silence and tranquility, will be surprised.

We request the reader to excuse us for any of our shortcomings in the presentation of the article. We will try to complete these writings and articles in future issues.

The Cambodian Moslem Students Association.

[5 May 81 p 3]

[Text] Bloodbath in Cambodia--Marxists Leave a Bloody Trail of Open Massacres of Moslems

Description of Martyrdom of Moslems in Cambodia

It was quite sometime that the Cambodian Moslem residents of Shampa used to live in coordination with the remaining populace of Cambodia.

They used to observe their own culture, code of ethics and religion.

In the year 1970, the Moslems totalled more than 10 per cent of the total population of the country; or 700,000 persons.

They were mostly housed in Phnom Penh, Cambodia's capital city, and were also concentrated in other towns.

On the other hand, the small Moslem-populated villages were also there in different parts of the country. Most Moslems were fishermen and others were simple workers.

Many of them were industrialists, traders and farmers. Some had reached to employments in the Army and the state offices.

The Cambodian Moslem Society was administered by one top Islamic leader with the assistance of two aides and another two consultants/advisers.

In every state, one delegate was appointed as deputy to the leader.

Cambodian Islamic Administration Affairs, which was officially recognized by the Cambodian government, administered and handled all religious issues.

132 mosques, each administered by a ruler, existed in the big Moslem-populated Cambodian villages.

Annual Islamic gatherings used to be held with the participation of the rulers, Imams, and scholars under the chairmanship of the leaders to solve all social problems.

The religious schools were being built up with the help of Moslem donations.

The Arabic language was officially recognized by the government as a means of religious teachings. The committed Moslems enjoyed the privilege of having direct access to Qoranic contents.

Almost 50 Moslems used to go on a Haj pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, every year.

But in the year 1970, the domestic and foreign affairs of Cambodia were shaken and challenged with brutish transformations.

The advance and invasion of the Reds and their allies dealt blows to the society with a lightning speed.

It sowed the seed of alarm and anxiety within the Moslem ranks who were already aware of the Reds enmity with Islam.

It should be noted that the participation of Moslems in the political life of the Cambodian Republic had no other aspect to it except an aim to defend the freedom of their rights to perform religious duties.

In the year 1970, two societies were founded to represent the Moslems: The Cambodian Islamic Society and The Cambodian Islamic Youths Society.

These two societies were strangely and to a very great extent shared the task of shaping up and organizing the Moslems.

Shortly, hundreds of thousands of Moslems who could not tolerate any longer the mishandling and torture of the Red Tyrants, fled from their villages and sought refuge in the regions near Phnom Penh.

These unfortunate refugees used to live in those regions in a circumstances of acute poverty and deprivation.

The subdivision of the Islamic Society, which was responsible for social affairs and refugees, lived up to its duties as far as it could with the cooperation of the human rights organization on domestic and international levels.

The Red Marxists, intending to wipe out Islam and its massive followers, restored a rule of terror and assassinations in the regions which were under their domination and supervision.

This wild torturing spree speedily ignited uprisings in the "liberated" lands.

Despite considerable number of casualties, the Moslems--whose lives were threatened by total destruction--relentlessly continued their resistance.

And their struggle took the shape of a real aspect of the Holy War. The Moslems, though equipped only with knives and weapons carved out of wood, resist the enemy who is equipped with the most modern war weapons.

The uprisings continued. In May 1972, the Reds were positive that they will never succeed to convince the villagers to give up their religion and to join the Reds ideology.

The Reds proceeded to arrest the rulers, Imams and many religious scholars. After a short delay, they were executed without any trial. Performance of religious rituals, duties and Islamic studies are immediately banned.

The villagers subsequently made known their reactions and demand grant of religious freedom and raise their objections to the executions of their leaders.

The authorities responsible for these agitations are arrested and sent to the top Reds leader. But the arrested authorities then disappear from the scene. And nobody sees them anymore.

In the Red Marxist Force, nobody returns alive after they are "presented" to this organization.

The Reds close down the mosques and burn the sacred religious books. Most of the renowned religious personalities disappear in succession.

Around 02:00 hours of 14th May 1972 the Moslems attack the Reds in the village of Kainpung Terrace and kill more than 50 of the Marxists.

The next day, a few hundred fully-armed Reds launch their open massacre spree of all villagers and leave a blood trail behind them with more than 3,000 Moslems martyrs.

Another feather in the Red Cap claims the lives of old men and women, children and just-born babies.

[7 May 81 p 3]

[Text] Marxists' Brutal Blows Murder Over 6,500 Moslems in Cambodia

After the Reds incited the bloody brawl and massacred over 3,000 Moslems in Cambodian villages, only few persons managed to flee. One escapee included Imam Abdul Taleb, aged 42, and two of his associates. They sought refuge in Kampung Sham.

Based on a spared number of eye-witnesses, the Red Marxists mercilessly execute all those who had anything to do with religion. The executees include religious scholars, rulers, Imams, and teachers.

The Reds have, furthermore, imposed a ban on any sort of religious activity and study. They demolish all the Moslems mosques, or transform it into grain or pork storage houses.

Imam Abdullah Rahman, 47, who has a firm hold on his Moslem followers, tried to organize the Moslem's resistance. But he, and the villagers of Pomtra get killed in the process of waging a Holy War (12th March 1974).

Only a meagre group of unfortunates, carrying new-born babies and little children on their backs, succeed to flee by swimming their way out from the Meikong river and onto the Kampung Sham city.

On 20th November 1974, over 3,500 more villagers are executed in the Bang Purval, a section of Tbung Khum in Kampung Sham. The executees wanted to carry out an assassination plan to wipe out their tormenting detainers, the Reds.

But discovery of their assassination plan leads to their immediate execution. Five persons who managed to flee and out of range of the executions are:

- 1) Abdul Rahman, Teacher, 37.
- 2) Mohammad Yahya Fisherman, 24.
- 3) Abdullah Idris Fisherman 37.
- 4) Noah Ismail Trader, 35.
- 5) Ahmad Noah, student, 17.

On 30th November 1974, another uprising similar to other preceding revolts took place in the Kandall state (Ktum area). Of those martyred was Imam Idris Suleiman, 54.

Shortly after, on 13th December 1974, Moslems of Kampung Tum state (Bari area) lead a typical, spontaneous uprising. Scores of women in the area participate in the uprising. The crushing of revolt is merciless. The task a sacred one but bound to continue.

The uprisings are led but crushed. Religious scholars and teachers are executed and imprisoned. The cycle of torture goes on. Notoriety prevails without any consideration of human values. Mosques are demolished. Some of them are:

Kundall State:

- Mosque Kampung-Luang Lua.
- Mosque Kampung-Luang Krome.
- Mosque Khalang-Sabke Lua.
- Mosque Anglung San.

CSO: 4220

SRV TROOPS IN PHNOM PENH SAID TO FEAR OWN SHADOWS

BKD30227 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to
Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Article: "The Vietnamese Enemies in Phnom Penh Have Come To Be Frightened
by Their Own Shadow"]

[Text] At present, gunshot and grenade explosions frequently occur in Phnom Penh, the nest of the Vietnamese aggressors, as our Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas have energetically and continuously carried out their anti-Vietnamese activities. Shots have been fired and grenades have exploded everywhere. At Toek Thla near Pochentong Airport, at Toek L'ak Market, at Daeum Kor Market, at Toch Market at the foot of Chruoy Changva bridge, at the Old Market, at the Thom Thmei Market at the center of Phnom Penh, near the Ministry of Information, at Tuol Ta Poung Market, at O Russei Market, at Kiriron Theater, amid the Vietnamese aggressors at the Olympic Stadium and so forth. The frequent sound of shots and grenade explosions proves clearly that insecurity reigns in Phnom Penh for the Vietnamese aggressors.

The enemies are increasingly and permanently frightened and worried. On the one hand, the Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas have stepped up their activities throughout Phnom Penh while Khmer soldiers are constantly rebelling against the Vietnamese troops day and night. On the other hand the Vietnamese are also in conflicts with and frequently firing on each other. For this reason, an atmosphere of insecurity, fear and turmoil reigns within the enemy ranks. Any loud noise causes panic among the population. One day, a youth playing with firecrackers caused panic in a Vietnamese garrison. It has gotten to the stage that the Vietnamese are frightened and panicked even by their own shadows.

Is this the irreversible situation advocated by the Vietnamese aggressors?

CSO: 4212/19

KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

SRV 'AGGRESSION' CONDEMNED--During the 1981 conference on Kampuchea, which was held in Tokyo from 31 May-2 June and was attended by delegations from 28 countries covering all continents, a number of Peruvian organizations, such as the Peruvian Committee for the Support of Democratic Kampuchea, the Peru Revolutionary Union, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru, the Nationwide Committee of Peruvian Revolutionary Students and the Students' Union of Peru, sent separate messages to the conference. These organizations strongly denounced and condemned the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea and demanded the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the 34th and 35th sessions of the UN General Assembly. The messages also noted that the heroic struggle waged by the Kampuchean people for almost 3 years has pinned the Vietnamese aggressors down on the Kampuchean battlefield. The Vietnamese have been able to pursue their war of aggression in Kampuchea and continue to massacre the Kampuchean people only because the Soviets have provided comprehensive assistance to them. The messages say: With the assistance and support given by peoples the world over, the Kampuchean people will certainly win over the enemy aggressors. All the Peruvian organizations have pledged to obtain more assistance and support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people. [Text] [BK030402 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2 Jun 81]

CAPTURED SRV SOLDIERS--On 22 May our army and guerrillas captured four Vietnamese soldiers who were stationed in Memot District, Kompong Cham Province. The Vietnamese soldiers confessed that disunity is rampant in the Vietnamese ranks, both with regard to morale and organization. As far as morale is concerned, the Vietnamese soldiers are generally demoralized and are reluctant to conduct operations. They want to return and to stay with their families in their country. They are discouraged and do not believe any more in the Le Duan authorities who promised that they would quickly defeat Kampuchea. Rumors are circulating among the Vietnamese soldiers that the Le Duan clique is overly confident of defeating Kampuchea. Every day, the captives said, we have seen many Vietnamese soldiers killed or wounded on all battlefields. They said that if they were to believe the propaganda of the Le Duan clique they would be killed in Kampuchea. This is why they tried to find a way to desert and flee to their country. With regard

to organization, there is much disunity and quarrels frequently break out between soldiers from the north and those from South Vietnam, which often lead to open mutinies. There are also conflicts between the officers and their subordinates, who refuse to obey their superiors' orders. These are facts which show the demoralization of the aggressor Vietnamese troops on the Kampuchean battlefields. [Text] [BKD30714 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 2 Jun 81]

JEEP AMBUSHED--On 15 May a jeep of the Vietnamese 8th Division command in Kampot Province was ambushed on Route 3 by our army and guerrillas. This jeep was destroyed. A command staff member, a captain-grade battalion commander and two Vietnamese soldiers aboard were killed and five others were wounded. A C-46 radio was destroyed and a number of documents were seized. It is noteworthy that before they set out on this route the Vietnamese had taken all kinds of security precautions; however, despite these measures they were attacked by our army and guerrillas. Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Kampot Province battlefield! [Text] [BK260808 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 May 81]

EASTERN REGION VICTORIES--During the 1980-1981 dry season--from October to the end of April--our comrades in arms of the army and guerrillas on the Eastern Region battlefield killed 183 Vietnamese troops and wounded 207 others--a total of 390 Vietnamese casualties. Among those killed were a company-commander captain and a lieutenant. We destroyed a 10-wheel truck, two jeeps, two AK's, two M-79's, a carbine and some other materiel. Our comrades in arms also seized an M-79, 2 AK's, a carbine, 18 B-40 rockets, 14 M-79 grenades, 200 rounds of AK ammunition, 10 hand grenades, 7 landmines and some other materiel. [Excerpt] [BK260811 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 May 81]

PHNOM PENH GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES--Our guerrillas in Phnom Penh have successfully intensified their activities in attacking the Vietnamese. On 15 April our guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy at Phsa Chas, killing one Vietnamese soldier, wounding eight others and seizing an AK. On 3 May they threw grenades at Vietnamese soldiers at Phsa Toch, north of Chhouy Changva bridge, killing four, wounding two and destroying some materiel. In sum, we inflicted 15 Vietnamese casualties and seized an AK. Long live our valiant guerrillas and people of Phnom Penh. [Text] [BK191215 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 16 May 81]

CHHEP DISTRICT OFFICE ATTACKED--On 11 May, our soldiers and guerrillas launched a commando attack on the Vietnamese regiment-sized position at the Chhep District office, Chhep-Preah Vihear battlefield, where the enemy was concentrating its troops. After 30 minutes of fighting, we killed 75 and wounded 85. We destroyed a quantity of weapons, ammunition and war materiel. We controlled the position for 10 minutes before returning to our base. The next morning, the enemy hit our mines when it tried to track us. As a result, three were killed and four wounded. In total we put 167 Vietnamese troops out of action and destroyed a quantity of weapons, ammunition and war materiel. Long live the valiant soldiers, guerrillas and people on the Chhep-Preah Vihear battlefield! [Text] [BK211029 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 May 81]

RAILROAD LINE, BRIDGE CUT--On the night of 15 May, our soldiers and guerrillas cut a 150-meter long section of a railroad line and a bridge between Phum Kouk Trom and Ta Phde on the Koss Kralar battlefield, Battambang Province. The next morning, the Vietnamese enemies hit our mines as they were inspecting the damage. As a result, one was killed and two wounded. In sum, we cut 150 m of track, destroyed a bridge and put three Vietnamese soldiers out of action. Long live the valiant soldiers, guerrillas and people on the Koss Kralar battlefield, Battambang Province! [Text] [BK211142 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 May 81]

BRIDGES CUT 13 MAY--On 13 May our soldiers and guerrillas cut a bridge on Route 6 of Sala Kakaoh and the bridge at Vat Khmach, Chikreng District, Siem Reap Province. Respectively, 12 and 15-meter sections of the bridges were cut. During our operations, a Vietnamese platoon sallying out of Phum O was ambushed and suffered three killed and one wounded and the remainder fled back in disarray. In total, we put four Vietnamese enemies out of action and cut a length of 27 m from two bridges. Long live the valiant soldiers, guerrillas and people of Chikreng District, Siem Reap Province battlefield! [Text] [BK211040 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 May 81]

CSO: 4212/19

AGRICULTURAL MINISTRY ISSUES RICE PLANTING GUIDELINES

BK220527 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 May 81

[Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation on scoring achievements in the 1981 agricultural production season--dated 11 May]

[Text] In order to effectively implement the 22 April 1981 instruction No 87/S.P.L.T. of the Council of Ministers on the effective implementation of the agricultural production plan for the 1981 rainy season so as to fulfill the targets, thus scoring new greater victories, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation has issued the following guidelines to all provinces in carrying out certain important tasks:

1. The Problem Relating to Production Plans

Each province must review and reexamine its own agricultural production plan for this year. If necessary, this plan must be modified and revised so that it is realistic and takes into consideration prevailing conditions. At the same time, a plan must be devised to supply farm tools, crop seeds and transport vehicles to each district and production base in a timely manner.

2. The Problem of Soil Preparation

The preparation of soil in a timely manner and in accordance with scientific principles will increase production output by 10 to 15 percent. At the same time, it will result in saving time, labor and capital as well as require less effort in destroying weeds and crop pests. Presently, ricefields in several localities have sufficient water for irrigation, and the soil is becoming soft. Therefore, local administrations should mobilize the people to plow these ricefields so as to dry the soil in the sun and then submerge it under water to destroy weeds and crop pests. The initial plowing of these ricefields must be completed by 25 June at the latest. Then, the soil can be repeatedly harrowed before rice seedlings are transplanted.

3. The Problem of Crop Seeds

Crop seeds are also an important factor in agricultural production. Each locality should have good crop seeds for planting. There are certain types of improved rice seeds which are suitable to the climate in each particular

locality and which have high yields. The selection of suitable crop seeds for each type of soil and the timely planting of seedlings will result in increased productivity. Correct calculations in planting rice seedlings for a certain acreage will prevent unnecessary losses.

4. The Problem of Soil and Fertilizer

At present, the soil in each locality in our country is obviously losing its fertile quality. As a result, production efficiency has gradually declined. The reason for this decline in soil quality is that we have never paid close attention to improving it. If we want to increase production efficiency, we must pay special attention to improving soil quality. One thing we can do presently to improve our soil is to mobilize the people in all localities to collect organic fertilizer from their living quarters and animal pens to be put into their ricefields. At the same time, they should be urged to cut as much grass and weeds as possible and dump them in the ricefields as fertilizer. Inorganic fertilizers should be used only in areas selected as first-class intensive agricultural ricefields. Irrigated ricefields belonging to agricultural cooperatives are reserved for planting certain improved rice yields. If irrigational conditions are unfavorable, no chemical fertilizer should be used in these ricefields because it will be a waste of fertilizer and time.

5. The Problem of Sowing of Rice Seeds for Seedlings

All localities should begin sowing rice seeds for seedlings immediately. Locations selected for sowing rice seeds must be on flat land and near water sources, and must be fenced in to prevent livestock from destroying the seedlings. Between two and three kilos of organic fertilizer should be used per square meter of an area reserved for sowing rice seeds. After the land is plowed, it should be left in the sun for 15 days and then submerged under water. Then, the land can be harrowed. After harrowing, the surface of the land should be leveled by a long bamboo pole for easier care in the future. The sowing of rice seeds for seedlings should be done on several rice seedling beds--each one of which should be 3 meters wide.

As for the ratio of the amount of rice seedlings per acre of rice field, an estimated 35 kilos of local seedling rice or 40 kilos of improved rice yield should be used. At present, farmers of all nationalities in each locality have several types of seedling rice for transplanting. These seedling rice yields include short-life rice, medium-aged rice and long-aged rice whose ages range from 90 to 150 days. In accordance with scientific principles, short-life rice and improved rice yields should be used for transplanting in ricefields located at the edge of a village, where the soil is fertile, and irrigated ricefields. This is to increase productivity and allow for a timely growing of early rice on the same plot of land in the coming dry season. As for ordinary ricefields, where the soil is not rich, as well as in those ricefields in the highlands, the short-life and medium-aged rice yields should be used. As for (terraced) and hard soil ricefields, the long-aged rice yield should be used.

A timetable for sowing rice seeds cannot be fixed. This timetable is subject to prevailing climatic conditions in each locality. It is generally believed, however, that the sowing of rice seeds for the improved rice yield should be done between 5 and 30 June. As for the local rice yields, the sowing should be done between 20 June and 20 July. In the case of local rice yields which must be transplanted on terraced and hard soil ricefields, the sowing should be done early as in the past. The right age of rice seedlings for the improved rice yield is between 20 and 25 days, and for the local rice yields between 25 and 30 days. In order to acquire seedling rice for transplanting in accordance with its right age, a timetable for the sowing of rice seeds must be appropriately outlined on the basis that it requires one person to spend between 20 and 25 days to transplant rice seedlings on a hectare of ricefield. Therefore, the amount of seedling rice for sowing for each period must be computed from available labor in each locality so as to allow the transplanting to be completed in a timely manner.

6. The Problem of Transplanting

One of the factors contributing to the current decline in rice productivity in our country is because the margin of the transplanting scale is too wide, resulting in considerable losses to planting areas. In practice, the margin between each rice plant transplanted from the seedlings of short-life and improved rice yields should be between 20 and 25 centimeters. As for the transplanting of seedlings of other types of rice yields in infertile ricefields, the planting margin should not be too narrow or too wide. Accordingly, the planting margin of the seedlings of the medium-aged and long-aged rice on fertile soil must be narrow. Therefore, it is necessary to advise the people in each locality to adopt a correct planting margin in accordance with the local requirements. The margin should not be too wide as in the past. Care must be exercised to plant only three or four rice sprouts for each hole if they are the seedlings from the improved rice yield whose age is between 20 and 25 days, and only four or five sprouts for each hole from the seedlings of the local rice yield whose age is between 25 and 30 days. If the age of these seedlings is too old, the number of sprouts in each hole may be increased.

7. The Problem of Water

We have not been able thus far to control nature and water sources in our country. As a result, crop cultivation in our country still relies on rain water. This year, it rained very early in several areas. The rainy season, however, may end sooner than usual. Moreover, a shortage of water may prevail in the middle period of the current production season. Therefore, to guarantee that we have a sufficient water supply for farming throughout the season, all localities must immediately mobilize the people to repair irrigation canals, dikes, weirs and feeding ditches to keep rain water for urgent use in the future. Water pumps and fuel oil must be sufficiently reserved for emergency use.

8. The Problem of Caring for Rice Crop

After the planting of rice, farmers should be urged to inspect their ricefields every day. Dikes must be well kept and weeds growing on these dikes must be destroyed. If any crop pests or insects are detected in large numbers, an urgent report must be sent to specialized cadres concerned so the pests can be promptly eradicated. After the planting between 20 and 25 days, weeds must be cut and destroyed. Then, more organic fertilizer should be put into the fields to nourish rice plants. Weeds should be cut and destroyed again after between 40 and 45 days of planting.

9. The Problem of Harvesting

Generally speaking, between 10 and 15 percent of rice output is damaged or lost due to improper harvesting. Therefore, before harvesting, rice ears must be carefully inspected. If between 70 and 80 percent of rice seeds on these ears are ripening, harvesting can begin immediately. Cut rice ears must be immediately brought to a threshing area. The harvesting of short-life or improved rice ears must be carried out quickly while there is still rain or water in the ricefields, and the cut rice ears must be taken immediately to the threshing area.

If this guideline is closely observed and implemented by all localities, the rice output of the 1981 rainy season will meet production targets, thus scoring a glorious victory for our country.

Vientiane, 11 May 1981

[Signed] Khamphet Phommavan, acting on behalf of the minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation.

CSO: 4206/53

BIDS INVITED FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in English 20 May 81 pp 4,5

[Text] Vientiane (KPL)--Lao People's Democratic Republic, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation, Casier Sud Project

Invitation to Tender for "Supply and Delivery of Construction Equipment"
Specification C.S.D. - 1

1. On behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation (hereinafter called the "Purchaser"), the Project Manager, Casier Sud Pioneer Agricultural Development Project, invites Tender from the manufacturers or their bona fide agents from the member countries of Asian Development Bank for the supply, delivery c.i.f. Casier Sud Project site (near Vientiane), on-site assembly and commissioning equipment as listed hereunder."

2. The Lao People's Democratic Republic has received a loan from the Asian Development Bank in various currencies toward the cost [as published] of the Casier Sud Pioneer Agricultural Development Project and it is intended that the proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments under the contract for which this invitation to tender is issued. Payments by the Asian Development Bank will be made only upon approval by the said Bank of an application presented by the Lao People's Democratic Republic in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Loan Agreement and will be subject in all respects to the terms and conditions of that Agreement.

3. Tenders are requested on the following types of construction equipment:

	<u>Approx. No.</u>
Tractors, Loaders, Graders & Backhoes	13
Dragline	1
Mobile Crane	1
Dump, Water, Fuel, Flat Load and Service Trucks and Lowbed	32
Compaction Equipment	4
Concrete mixer, Vibrators and Generators	20
Sand and Gravel Pump	1

Last date for bid submission: August 14, 1981 at 10.00 a.m. Laos time Public opening of bids and place: August 14, 1981 at 2.00 p.m. at the Bureau of Coordination, Ministry of Finance.

Cost of tender documents [as published]: \$200.00

4. Tender documents will be available for purchase at the offices of the Bureau of Coordination, Ministry of Finance, Vientiane and the Lao Embassy, Bangkok. Tender documents will be sent by air mail after receipt of remittance of \$250.00 for each set.

Bureau of Coordination

Telephone: 3952 or 2586

Ministry of Finance

Telex : ONU 306 VTE ATT. BUREAU
OF COORDINATION.

Vientiane, Lao Pdr

Cable : UNDERPRO VIENTIANE ATT. BUREAU
OF COORDINATION.

Commercial Attache
Embassy of Lao PDR
193 Sathorn Tay, Road
Bangkok, Thailand

Telephone: 28 61 232

CSO: 4220

SOUPHANOUVONG DELIVERS MESSAGE ON DISABLED

BK221250 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 May 81

[Message from Souphanouvong, president of LPDR, Supreme People's Council and of the Central Committee of Lao Front for National Construction, to disabled persons throughout the country on occasion of International Year of the Disabled--date not given; recorded]

[Text] Dear male and female disabled throughout the country, dear compatriots:

On the occasion of the International Day of the Disabled, on behalf of party and state leaders, I have the great honor to take this opportunity to extend regards, solicitude and warm solidarity and love to all the male and female disabled throughout the country.

The 1980 UN General Assembly session adopted a resolution calling the year 1981 the International Year of the Disabled. The spirit of this resolution indicates that care for the disabled is a duty of all mankind, governments in all countries and various organizations in the world. This duty is to balance appropriately the gap in living conditions between the normal people and the disabled in order to end inhuman and dishonorable behavior and to join in creating a spirit of humanity and friendship and of loving peace and opposing warmongers. This is a symbol of the ideal of humanity showing solicitude, sympathy and best wishes for the disabled. It is a call for all mankind to seek ways to eliminate the causes of physical and spiritual disability and to study ways and forms to relieve the physical and spiritual plights of the disabled.

According to incomplete statistics, there are approximately 500 million disabled in the world. We understand well that this substantial number of disabilities was principally caused by the old social system, colonialism in which man was severely exploited and oppressed by man and from imperialist warmongers in the world. The above-mentioned figure will surely increase as a result of the fact that the imperialists and international reactionaries are colluding to create tensions in the world and prepare a new war. This unwanted dangerous situation naturally affects the sense of responsibility of those cherishing humanity and wanting to live in peace.

In Laos in particular, war was the main cause of disabilities. According to incomplete statistics, in the war of aggression unleashed by the imperialists, for example, the U.S. imperialists, disabled about 300,000 people, one-tenth of the country's population, including women and children. This is an unpardonable crime committed by the imperialists and their henchmen against our people. Today, we pay tribute to the comrades who sacrificed their lives, blood and limbs for the cause of national salvation struggle in the past.

In spite of having to face a thousand and one difficulties, shortcomings and trials, our party and state are trying their utmost to implement the policy toward the disabled. In wartime, we provided them with safe living quarters, took care of their food, clothing, health and education and provided appropriate jobs and entertainment and assistance in family life for them. Since the establishment of the LPDR, our policy has been further improved. While intensifying efforts to improve the material, social and cultural life of the people of all nationalities, our party and state have attached greater significance to the living conditions of the disabled. Nevertheless, we are aware that what we have done has not met all our needs, because there remain difficulties and problems which must be settled. Such difficulties are, for example, the lack of specialized cadres and scientific and technical knowledge for reviving the efficiency of the disabled.

Nevertheless, on this occasion, I would like to extend sincere commendation to the cadres of the party, state and mass organizations at all levels, hospitals, schools, factories and plants, communes and the people of all nationalities, who in the past had sympathy for and joined the party and state in supporting and assisting the disabled, thus giving them hope, relieving their plight and creating favorable conditions for them to restore their physical and spiritual condition and contribute to the society and the cause of national defense and construction.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Lao people of all nationalities and the disabled throughout the country, I express gratitude and deep thanks to the United Nations, party and state organizations in various fraternal socialist countries, friendly countries, international and private organizations and individuals for giving humanitarian assistance in the material and spiritual spheres to the Lao people as a whole and the Lao disabled in particular.

Dear comrade disabled, dear compatriots: To make the celebration of this year's International Year of the Disabled significant, let all of us, all nationalities unite more closely than ever before, unite with the labouring people in the world, be prepared to counter all vicious schemes of the imperialists and international reactionaries currently creating tension in the world and preparing to make a new war and positively strive to eliminate the causes of disabilities.

Particularly, let us strive to smash all enemy schemes to sabotage the security and stability of the LPDR.

I wish to call on all fellow countrymen and the disabled to cooperate with and contribute to the activities during this International Year of the Disabled--that is, to cooperate with hospitals, schools, factories, plants, cooperatives, mass organizations and local administrations to educate and train the masses to check the causes of disability; restore the efficiency of the disabled and assist and have sympathy for them.

Let the comrade disabled themselves try their utmost to unite, heighten their spirit of self-sufficiency and self-reliance, act in accordance with the advice given by doctors, organizations and the administration and be willing to receive medical treatment in order to improve their efficiency. Let them have firm confidence in their future as well as in the future of the country.

In conclusion, I wish the disabled throughout the country improvement in their physical and spiritual conditions. I wish the cadres concerned in caring for the disabled good health. I hope that the activities for this year's International Year of the Disabled will be crowned with every fine success.

CSO: 4206/53

SOUPHANOUVONG DELIVERS MESSAGE ON CHILDREN'S DAY

BK011018 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Vientiane, 1 Jun (KPL)--Following is the excerpts of President Souphanouvong's message delivered on the occasion of the International Children's Day.

On the children's day which coincides with the National Tree Planting Day, on behalf of the party and state, the president conveyed his solicitude to all the children and mothers in the whole country.

This year's celebration of the children's day, the president noted, has a special significance because it is the first year in the implementation of the state's first 5-year plan in which we have envisaged to expand the activities of child care. Kindergarten network will be able to provide education facility [for] from 30 to 40 percent of the total children population.

Since the founding of the republic, the work in child welfare has been improved step by step. In 1980 there are nearly 200 kindergartens and 6,500 creches in the whole country, whereas in the old regime, there were only 10 kindergartens and 535 creches, the president observes.

The president then goes on to congratulate and hail all the mass organizations who have successfully contributed to the implementation of the party and state policies concerning mother and child care.

Parallel with these achievements, the president notes, a lot of work is still needed to be accomplished. The fact is that we still have to face with the aftermath of the war. [as printed] Furthermore more wet nurses, kindergarten teachers are much [needed]. Consequently, we need to rectify our weak points in this field in view to mould Lao children [to] become new socialist men.

To reach this goal, the president appealed to all adults to give full collaboration to teachers, wet nurses, and the administrative committees of all levels in the tasks of caring [for] and educating the children.

Touching on the socialist construction, the president says, all the Lao people must rally around the party to foil the dark schemes of the imperialists, international reactionaries and other reactionaries in view to safeguard our country, for peace and for the world detente.

CSO: 4220/299

BRIEFS

WATER PROJECT--Hanoi VNA 15 May--A water-supply project has been completed in Luong Nam Tha Province in northern Laos with assistance from its sister Vietnamese province of Vinh Phu, north of Hanoi. The project comprises a 8,000-meter pipe system and 13 reservoirs. It will supply water to the population of the provincial town who have so far had to carry water to their homes in bamboo hollows strapped to their backs. [Text] [OW180355 Hanoi VNA in English 0301 GMT 15 May 81 OW]

GUERRILLA ACTIVITY--Upholding their sense of patriotism, guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] are continuing their courageous activities against the Vietnamese aggressors, inflicting more losses on them. On 17 May the guerrillas attacked the enemy at Phum (Nong Po), Dontalat District, Champassak Province, killing five and wounding four Vietnamese troops and destroying a bridge. On 20 May they attacked the enemy at Phum (Don Deng), Soukhouma District, Champassak Province, killing four and wounding five. On 21 and 23 May guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front ambushed the enemy near (Don Deng), and on the route from Soukhouma to Ban Puay, Soukhouma District, Champassak Province, killing 10 and wounding 6. On 25 May they attacked the enemy at Dontalat District, Champassak Province, killing two and wounding five. In all, during these attacks, the LNLF guerrillas of Dontalat and Soukhouma districts of Champassak Province put 41 Vietnamese aggressors out of action. [Text] [BK300902 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 May 81]

LNLF FORCES ATTACK--With burning national anger the guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] have continued to actively attacking the Vietnamese aggressors thus wearing them down and steadily reducing their strength. On 22 and 27 February, the LNLF guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese enemies at (Don Dos) village and at the office of (Kham Thong) District, Saravane Province, killing six and wounding seven. On 23 and 26 February, the Lao guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese troops at Roadmark 90 at Khong Sedone and at (Ka Phok) village, (?Lakhonpheng) District, Vapikhamthong Province [as heard]. They killed four and wounded seven enemies. On 15 and 16 April, they ambushed the aggressors at (Nakhan Dai) and at (Kham Teui) village, Khong Sedone District, Vapikhamthong Province killing 3 and wounding 11, and seizing an AR-15. On 24 April, they ambushed the Vietnamese at (Heui) village, Khong Sedone District, Vapikhamthong Province, and killed two and wounded six. In total, on these battlefields, the LNLF guerrillas of Saravane and Vapikhamthong provinces put 46 Vietnamese aggressors out of action. [Text] [BK211405 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 May 81]

HUNGARIAN MESSAGE--Vientiane, 25 May (KPL)--Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier, minister for foreign affairs, recently received a message of thanks from his Hungarian counterpart, Frigyes Puja. Phoun Sipaseut had greeted the 36th Hungarian National Day. [Text] [BK251027 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 25 May 81]

'DAWN' COMMENTS ON ISRAELI RAID ON IRAQ

GF111147 Karachi DAWN in English 10 Jun 81 p 7

[Editorial: "An Act of International Brigandage"]

[Text] The unprovoked attack by Israeli jets on the nuclear complex at Osirak near Baghdad is plainly an act of war. The Israeli claim that its F-16 fighter planes have "totally destroyed" the Iraqi nuclear reactor under construction near Baghdad is nothing if not an admission of an act of international brigandage. Although the extent of the damage is not yet definitely known, the attack mounted by Israel in blatant and arrogant defiance of all norms of international law must shock all peace-loving people the world over. Pakistan has strongly condemned the Israeli aggression and appealed to the international community to take effective measures to prevent Israel from threatening peace and stability of its neighbors with impunity. Were such acts to be condoned by the world community, they could establish a dangerous precedent for governments wanting to punish a rival state. Such moves to destroy economic installations of neighboring countries could seriously endanger the peace and stability of a whole region. Given the war-like posture adopted by Israel vis-a-vis its Arab neighbors and its continuing aggression against the Palestinians, be they in Lebanon or on the West Bank Israeli attacks on targets in Lebanon have, regrettably, ceased to evoke any strong condemnation from major Western capitals. This has, no doubt, encouraged Mr Begin's government to expand the area of Israeli aggression and mobilize its war machine for further acts of adventurism of the kind it resorted to on Sunday. The plain fact is that Israel could not have mounted the attack on Baghdad without the advantage of having the most sophisticated war planes, the American-supplied F-16s. It is important to recall here that in an identical case when Turkey was found to have used American-supplied weapons in the Cyprus war, the U.S. Government acted promptly to put an embargo on all arms deliveries to that country. Such a response seems unlikely in the present instance, knowing the strong influence of the Israeli lobby on the capitol hill and in the U.S. administration itself. Although the United States has expressed its "utmost concern" and described the bombing as a "very serious development," such verbal reprimands really do not mean much for the Israelis as long as they continue to enjoy the military, political, economic and diplomatic support from Washington and other Western allies and patrons.

Israel's claim that the Osirak reactor was being used to develop nuclear bombs for attack on Israel is no more than a ruse to justify its unprovoked action. The announcement made by Israel is in itself full of contradictions. On the one hand, it declared that bombs were already in the process of being manufactured and were planned to be used next month. On the other hand, the radio broadcast said that the installation was bombed now because it had yet to go into operation and no Israeli government would have bombed the reactor after it was operative since that would cause deaths of civilians as a consequence of the spread of radioactivity. While Israel's protestation of concern for the welfare of Iraqi civilians is but a cruel joke, it is equally plain that Israel is trying to appeal to the "nonproliferation" sentiments of the Western countries to win their sympathy. If, in spite of the contradictions, Israel's statement is to be taken at its face value, Mr Begin would be hard put to explain why two years ago the Mossad (the Israeli intelligence) opted to destroy the reactor core by a skillfully placed bomb even before it was shipped to Iraq from France. Did Mr Begin have foreknowledge of alleged Iraqi plans to build bombs to destroy Israel even before the reactor had actually been acquired? Perhaps Mr Begin has chosen not to remember that Iraq has signed and ratified the nonproliferation treaty and it already possesses a Soviet IRT-2000 research reactor. Given the fact that its oil reserves would soon be running out, it is entirely plausible that Iraq's nuclear program is geared to its future energy requirement.

Moreover, Israel hardly has the credentials to act as a guarantor of nuclear nonproliferation. Having refused to sign the nonproliferation treaty itself, it has been using its nuclear reactor in the Negev Desert to carry out research on nuclear weapons. Its nuclear collaboration with South Africa is an open secret and it is well known that in September 1979 Israel exploded a nuclear device in the Atlantic Ocean with Pretoria's cooperation. The Western media has for quite some time been writing about the two hushedup incidents in which Israel clandestinely obtained over 98 kg of enriched uranium. It is also well known that Israel has been secretly amassing a nuclear arsenal of 27 A-bombs. Having its own stockpile of nuclear weapons, Israel's attack on Iraq on the pretext of safeguarding nonproliferation is a crude attempt at hoodwinking world opinion.

However, the precision bombing by Israel also carries a message for the Arabs. Although the Zionist entity's blatant disregard for international law is to be attributed largely to the protection and patronage it enjoys from some powerful Western countries, it cannot be overlooked that Israel also derives encouragement from some of the Arab weaknesses. The Iraq-Iran war, the disarray in the Arab ranks, the lingering war in Lebanon and the division caused by the Camp David process have no doubt strengthened Israel's capacity for pursuing its aggressive and expansionist designs with virtual impunity. Sunday's incident will evidently have an impact on Mr Philip Habib's mission to defuse the crisis in Lebanon. This could lead to new tensions in the region. At no other time has the need been so urgent for the Arabs to close their ranks and develop a capacity for united and effective action against the Israeli menace as now.

RESULTS OF ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT APPROVED

GFO70350 Karachi DAWN in English 5 Jun 81 p 9

[Editorial: "A Durable and Deep Friendship"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang's 4-day visit to Pakistan came at a crucial time in the international politics of South-west Asia. Although the friendship between Islamabad and Beijing is of long standing and has stood the test of time, exchanges of visits at the highest level have their own importance. They promote further understanding, consolidate the bases of friendship and, above all, by reaffirming the depth of the relationship, they let the world know that these ties continue to constitute a vital force in the politics of the region. Mr Zhao's visit had a further significance. The first Chinese premier to visit Pakistan since Zhou En-Lai came to this country over 16 years ago, Mr Zhao Ziyang, by paying a visit at this juncture, has, in a way, emphasized the importance the People's Republic of China attaches to Pakistan with which it is linked with ties based on the principles of good neighborliness and peaceful coexistence.

One of the factors which has contributed to the close friendship between Islamabad and Beijing is their shared perception of the problems of the region and world politics. For decades, the two countries have held identical views on issues of importance in international affairs. During his stay here, Mr Zhao reaffirmed, on a number of occasions, China's support for Pakistan's independence and sovereignty. He upheld this country's right to strengthen its defense against aggression. Coming at a time when the situation in Afghanistan has created the compulsion for Pakistan to enhance its defense preparedness, such support from China is most timely and reassuring. Moreover, it should strengthen Pakistan's hand in dealing with its security needs when a power in the region has questioned its right to acquire arms for its security. On the Afghan issue, too, the Chinese share an identity of perception with Pakistan. Mr Zhao described the foreign military intervention in Afghanistan as a threat to Pakistan's security. The Chinese prime minister also called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the restoration of the nonaligned status of that country, the return of the Afghan refugees to their homeland and the freedom of the Afghans to decide their future. This is consistent with the position that Pakistan has adopted on the Afghan issue.

Apart from Afghanistan, other issues which came under discussion during Mr Zhao Ziyang's talks with President Ziaul Haq were bilateral relations between the two countries and regional issues. China's close friendship with Pakistan is regarded as a fundamental pillar of Islamabad's foreign policy. Mr Zhao's visit will no doubt further reinforce the close cooperation between the two neighbors in the economic, social and cultural fields. Their trade ties have been growing over the years. The protocols they conclude annually for barter and border trade envisage an ever-increasing volume of commercial exchanges. China has also extended valuable economic assistance to Pakistan in the shape of grants and credits on very favorable terms. The Karakoram Highway, the heavy mechanical complex at Taxila and the 220-kv transmission line from Tarbela to Wah symbolize the growing cooperation between the two countries. Mr Zhao's visit will no doubt give a fillip to these relations.

On regional issues, China has adopted a positive stand which should reinforce Pakistan's position in the region. In his banquet speech, President Zia spoke of Pakistan's search for peace and security in South Asia and its policy of normalization of relations with India. It is significant that Premier Zhao expressed the hope that the countries of South Asia would be able to settle their differences free from outside interference and through consultations on an equal basis. He appreciated Pakistan's efforts in that direction. In the context of the Chinese foreign minister's forthcoming visit to India and the Indian foreign minister's visit to Pakistan next week, Mr Zhao's emphasis on peace and harmony in South Asia is fully in accord with Pakistan's approach in the matter.

CSO: 4220/306

'NAWA-I-WAQT' COMMENTS ON ZIAUR RAHMAN ASSASSINATION

GF080528 Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 31 May 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Assassination of President Ziaur Rahman"]

[Text] The Bangladesh President Maj Gen Ziaur Rahman was assassinated this morning in Chittagong. He was 45. But at the time of this writing no official statement has been issued on his assassination. However, a foreign news agency has reported that he was assassinated at 0400.

Ziaur Rahman assumed power in 1977, after the pro-Indian military coup led by Brig Gen Mohammad Ashraf failed. Initially, he took office as chief martial law administrator, but later ran the risk of restoring a democratic government. Ziaur Rahman not only introduced a presidential system of government but also ran in the presidential election, defeating by a great majority of votes under the new constitution General Usmani, the commander of the so-called Mugtibahini force. Ziaur Rahman also held elections for the parliament and worked for the revival of the economy and a solution to the complicated problems of the country. It is ironic that he was assassinated in the same town where he had started his rebellion against Pakistan in 1971.

The revival of the Islamic identity in Bangladesh and the improvement of relations with Pakistan and other Islamic countries had already started after the murder of the Indian agent Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in 1975, but the effort which the then president of the country Mushtaq Ahmad Khundkar had started to free his country from the Indian grip was further developed by Ziaur Rahman during his regime. In order to improve relations with Pakistan Ziaur Rahman visited Islamabad. He also worked for improving relations with other Muslim countries.

When the Soviet Union began its direct aggression against Afghanistan in December 1979 Bangladesh was one of the countries that voted for a resolution condemning the Soviet move at the UN General Assembly meetings in January 1980.

Later, when the Islamic foreign ministers conference was held in Islamabad, Bangladesh supported the idea of such a conference. Pakistan had also viewed with approval such attitudes of Ziaur Rahman's government. At the At-Talf conference of Muslim countries Bangladesh was not only elected vice president but was made a member of the mission appointed to bring peace between Iran and Iraq. Only a few days before the assassination, Ziaur Rahman visited Iran and Iraq as a member of the peace mission.

The loss in influence over Bangladesh that India suffered after the murder of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is a well-known fact. Delhi rulers have ever since been trying to make good that loss. It was only during the government of Morarji Desai that India had somewhat stayed her hand from interfering in neighboring countries including Bangladesh. But when Mrs Indira Gandhi once more took power in January 1980 Delhi renewed its expansionist policy with renewed vigor. In this context not only was Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's daughter, Haseena Sheikh, made president of the Awami League Party, but she was also given a sum of 45 million rupees, which had been deposited in the accounts of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the late Mulana Bhashani in Indian banks. At the beginning of this month Haseena Sheikh arrived in Dacca claiming to take revenge on the murderers of her father--the assassination of President Ziaur Rahman must have been the first link in this chain of revenge. According to many circles, Ziaur Rahman made a fatal mistake when he allowed Haseena Sheikh to return to Bangladesh--and the fears of these circles were proved to be correct.

Now, although the vice president, Mr Justice Abdus Sattar, has taken over as the president of Bangladesh, the pro-Indian elements will try to increase their influence over the troubled situation in Bangladesh. Regardless, the whole Muslim world and Pakistan feel aggrieved at the assassination of Gen Ziaur Rahman and have called the incident a grave tragedy for Bangladesh as well as for the entire Muslim world. Although it will not be long before the effects of this assassination will become known to the world, still Pakistan will continue to pray for the welfare of Bangladesh.

CSO: 4203/79

BRIEFS

ARMS SEIZED--Quetta, May 29--The police, after an armed encounter with the outlaws, have hauled up a big quantity of illegal arms and ammunition, including over 500 dynamites, from a car on the Zhob-Loralai road last night. According to an official announcement, a police party, while patrolling the Zhob road, spotted a suspicious car coming toward them. The police signaled the vehicle to stop, but suddenly the inmates of the car started firing indiscriminately, which was returned by the police. After the exchange of fire, the outlaws, taking cover in the darkness, made good their escape, leaving behind a Datsun car No. Z.B. 1858. On search, the police recovered 582 dynamites, 31 rifles of 303 calibre, three rifles of seven mm and four shotguns. The police has arrested the driver of the car, Tajuddin, son of Juma Khan, a resident of Zhob District. Further investigations are in progress. [Text] [GF011355 Karachi DAWN in English 30 May 81 p 1]

PUNJAB OIL DISCOVERY--APP--The federal minister for petroleum and natural resources, Maj Gen Rao Farman Ali (ret), disclosed in Karachi yesterday that test drilling of oil well at Fim Kassar, near Chakwal in the Punjab, had been successful. Talking to newsmen informally, he said that the exact quantity of oil to be produced from that well would be known later. Replying to a question, the minister said study on Dhodhak field would be completed this month. He said that condensate had been discovered in Dhodhak. He said that from the study of the Dhodhak field, it could be known how much liquefied petroleum gas could be extracted from gas. He expressed the hope that 40 million cubic feet of gas per day could be available from that field. He further disclosed that Pirkoh gas field is being connected with [word indistinct] gas. Rig has already reached the site and drilling will start. He said that funds for the project would be available in December next from the Asian Development Bank. The project would take 1 to 2 years time for implementation. Rao Farman Ali said that the government had set a target of drilling 30 wells every year. As regards the import of petroleum, the minister said that with increasing demand, its import was rising. During the current fiscal year, the import bill on this count was \$1.3 billion. Next year, the figures would go up to \$1.4 billion, he said. [Excerpt] [GF041732 Karachi DAWN in English 3 Jun 81 pp 1, 6]

BALUCHISTAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM--Quetta, June 3--The Baluchistan governor, Lt Gen Rahimuddin Khan, has said that the 3-year development program involved an expenditure of Rs.1,830 million for speedy development of the province. The government, he added, was mobilizing all available resources and also exploring new avenues for removing backwardness of Baluchistan. The provincial governor, who was speaking at the concluding session of a 2-day meeting of the provincial council in Quetta this afternoon, said that besides domestic resources some foreign countries had also been contacted for their assistance in our development efforts. He said that Japan had committed about 1 million yen; World Bank, Rs.170 million; Kuwait Fund, 10 million (Kuwaiti) dinars; and Britain, 4 million pounds sterling for speedy development in Baluchistan. The governor said that the federal government was spending Rs.900 million during the current financial year in Baluchistan, in addition to provincial ADP of Rs.410 million in water power and road communication and other nation building sectors. The governor, while referring to working of local bodies in the province, said that provincial council had provided an effective liaison between the government and people and added that it had successfully served the purpose for which it had come into being. He said that performance of local councils had been satisfactory. [Text] [GF070415 Karachi DAWN in English 4 Jun 81 p 1]

PRC, IRAN IMPORTS--The People's Republic of China has emerged as the single largest buyer of Pakistani goods during the current fiscal year and imported items worth about \$321 million in the first 9 months of 1980-81. According to an official study, exports to China during July 1980 to March this year, constituted about 15 percent of the total foreign exchange earnings amounting to more than \$2 billion. The spurt in exports to China during the current fiscal year has been attributed to the bulk purchase of raw cotton during 1980-81. During the 9 months of last fiscal year, Pakistan had exported goods worth about \$113 million to China which constituted 6.4 percent of total export earnings of \$1.77 billion. The study reveals that Iran was the other major buyer of Pakistani goods when exports worth more than \$179 million were made during 9 months of 1980-81, constituting 8.3 percent of total exports. As against this, Pakistan exported goods worth \$60.56 million to Iran in the same period of 1979-80, which were only 3.4 percent of total exports. The other major markets for Pakistani products during the current fiscal year have been Japan, United States of America, Saudi Arabia, Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, Dubai, India, Cameroon, Italy, France, Abu Dhabi, Singapore, Bangladesh, USSR, Kuwait, Switzerland, Iraq, the Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Hungary and Turkey. Pakistan exports goods to about 130 countries of the world. [Text] [GF081500 Karachi DAWN in English 6 Jun 81 p 8]

PAKISTAN, CHINA TRADE PROTOCOL--Pakistan and China have signed a border trade protocol in Urumqi, the capital of Xinjiang, for the exchange of commodities between Pakistan's northern areas and China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. A four-member Pakistan team visited Urumqi for this purpose. Under the protocol, the two countries are to exchange commodities worth 8.8 million rupees during the next fiscal year. Cotton and woolen products, synthetic cloth, cigarettes, razor blades and leather goods will be exported from Pakistan, while China will supply tea, cotton and woolen cloth, chinaware, hardware and agricultural equipment. [Text] [BK071702 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Jun 81]

AMBASSADOR TO UNITED STATES--Lt Gen Ejaz Azeem, at present a corps commander of the armed forces, has been appointed Pakistan's ambassador to the United States. [Text] [BK080635 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Jun 81 BK]

OUTGOING UAE, SUDANESE AMBASSADORS--The outgoing UAE and Sudanese ambassadors made a farewell call on the president in Rawalpindi on 31 May. The foreign secretary was also present on the occasion. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Jun 81 BK]

JAPANESE LOAN--Japan is to give a loan worth 3 billion yen to Pakistan for survey work on water canals and for the supply of water in coastal areas. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Jun 81 BK]

STEEL DELEGATION TO EUROPE--A delegation led by the Pakistan Steel Mills chairman left Karachi today [7 June] on a 2 weeks visit to France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union. In France and the FRG, the delegation will exchange views with European industrialists on steel production and related fields. The delegation will discuss with Soviet authorities in Moscow on the pace of work in the Pakistan Steel Mills project. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Jun 81 BK]

CSO: 4203/79

BRIEFS

TERRORISTS' 'BEIRUT CONNECTION'--A reported move by members of a terrorist group in the north approaching a revolutionary organisation based in Beirut to purchase arms is now being investigated by the government. This matter, WEEKEND reliably learns, figured at a meeting of ministers recently. Although there was no detailed information on the reported move, the government, it is learnt, is of the view that a full investigation should be conducted. According to reports reaching the government some members of this terrorist movement are learned to have visited Beirut on several occasions. They are believed to have offered fund to purchase the weapons. However, the government is not aware of the revolutionary organisation responding to requests of the terrorist group. CID detectives and sleuths from the intelligence services division have already begun an extensive probe to ascertain whether there were links between the foreign revolutionary organisation and the terrorist group in the north. Investigations are being focused particularly on reported visits recently by foreign nationals to the north and their alleged meetings with members of the terrorist group. [Excerpt] [BK031040 Colombo WEEKEND in English 24 May 81 p 1]

POWER SHORTAGE CLOSES INDUSTRIES--"Government yesterday [5 June] decided to keep 12 major state sector manufacturing industries closed, as the power storage in the reservoirs fell to 3.8 million units, further deepening the crisis. The decision was made at a meeting President J.R. Jayewardene had with Power and Energy Ministry officials last morning." "The power storage which stood at 4.6 million units on Thursday [4 June], dropped to a critical 1.8 million units, just 1.2 percent of the reservoirs' total storage, yesterday." "There was power only for another 12 days at present consumption levels, according to arithmetical calculations by the Ministry of Power and Energy." [Summary] [by Jennifer Henricus] [BK091325 Colombo SUN in English 6 Jun 81 p 1]

USSR TO BUY RUBBER--The Soviet Union is negotiating with Sri Lanka to buy 40,000 tons of quality sheet rubber at the market price. A spokesman of the Trade Ministry said that the agreement, which is expected to bring in about \$50 million, is to be signed shortly. An official of the State Purchasing Corporation of the Soviet Union is now in the island to negotiate the purchase of sheet rubber. The spokesman further said that a long-term agreement for the export of both sheet and crepe rubber will also be discussed. [Text] [BK191123 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 10 Jun 81]

INCREASED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--The Central Bank annual report for 1980 indicates that in terms of current value the overall industrial production increased by 59 percent in 1980. This was largely due to a two-fold increase in the ex-factory value of petroleum products. A significant increase in the output of chemicals and petroleum products was largely due to an increase in the production of the oil refinery. The petroleum production remained at a low level in 1979 on account of a prolonged shutdown of the refinery for several months and the crude oil procurement problem. An increased intake of crude oil was made possible in 1980 through technical modifications in the processing system of the refinery. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 7 Jun 81 BK]

CSO: 4220/303

COL PRACHAK DISCUSSES VIEWS

Thailand THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 May 81 p 5

[Interview with Col Prachak by THE NATION on 10 May 81, place unknown]

[Text] Col Prachak Sawangchit, one of the Young Turks who engineered the abortive coup of April 1-3, spoke his heart out to THE NATION during an interview on Sunday. For the first time since his release under a Royal Clemency, the young colonel revealed his bitterness and disillusion with the armed forces. He also frankly discussed the motive behind the abortive coup which he said he was determined to be staged a long time ago. Here is the full text of the interview:

Q: So the Young Turks are making a petition to His Majesty for the eight other coup suspects to be pardoned too?

A: That's the responsibility of the government. But we already made a report (to His Majesty) before our release to inform him of the motive behind the coup.

Q: Did the Royal Clemency come as a result of the report?

A: The clemency was announced by the government but all parties were also concerned. His Majesty wanted to see unity.

Q: What kind of campaign are you planning to help the eight other coup suspects get clemency?

A: We have to help them for sure. We just cannot forget them and save our own neck. We understand that many political parties are also making attempts to assist them.

The only party that appeared to have opposed such a move is the Prachakorn Thai Party. But I am still not certain about its stand. But we have to be broad-minded since in the democratic system there

have to be both proponents and opponents. We should not blame them.

Q: What about your plan in forming a political party?

A: I have toyed with the idea. But if the government is willing to accept us back to government service we would again become soldiers. But if the government decides otherwise, we would have to take up some other professions and get involved in politics.

But to be soldiers mean we must wash our hands of politics. We have learnt the fact of life from our experience in the prison. What we learnt from the coup taught us that soldiers must not be part of politics. We would be going in a circle if we still could not detach ourselves from politics.

Q: Did the clemency help heal the rifts in the army?

A: The clemency has nothing to do with the solidarity in the army. It (clemency) brings about solidarity among the people and not in the army. But (unfair) transfers of officers would never ensure solidarity.

All my men also got transferred.

Q: How do you view Lt Gen Arthit Kandang-ek's role?

A: This man has no place in my mind. Militarily speaking, there is nobody else who is more suitable than Gen Amnat Damrakorn in becoming army commander-in-chief. Gen Amnat is a capable man. We (Young Turks and Amnat) might not share the same line of thinking in the beginning but we all have the

same goal - that's to serve the country.

Because of the gap between us and Gen Amnat we did not have a chance to get to know each other. But personally, we consider him suitable in all respects to become the next army commander-in-chief.

Lt Gen Arthit may not like what I am saying but we have to face the truth. I'm still the same Prachak as I have always been.

Q: Do you want to comment on what Lt Gen Arthit has spoken about the Young Turks and the coup?

A: Let me put it this way. This man has no place in my mind. He has no calibre acceptable to me. The best thing to do now is for the people to stop giving him publicity since he has no meaning for the people and the country.

Q: Should the eight other suspects surrender before a clemency is granted for them?

A: They are all guilty just like us. There are confusing reports (about them). Even I myself was blind-folded and had my hands bound (when he was arrested on April 3). But for those who could escape they are free men and are themselves.

How could they treat an emissary like me the way they did? They just wanted to be heroes.

(Prachak was sent by the coup organizers to negotiate with the government forces on April 3 before the coup was crushed.)

Q: Would you comment on the Armed Forces after the recent major reshuffle?

A: They need time (to recover) because more emphasis is given to personality rather than the system. When soldiers get involved in politics they get more ambition.

Commanders must make sacrifices in order to win the mind and hearts of their subordinates.

Q: Did the "Democratic Soldiers" movement participate in the coup too?

A: Every party was involved in the coup. And you cannot say the coup was staged without proper planning. But when the coup was a flop, it must be over. When we lose we have to stop to show our sportsmanship. Doesn't anyone "monopolize" their patriotism?

Q: Does the possibility that the clemency will not be endorsed by the House worry you?

A: Not at all. If it is turned down we are prepared to return to prison. We don't care. We have to have dignity and integrity. If I don't honour my dignity and integrity I would be a happy man. Many political parties and businessmen have been trying to buy me. But they cannot.

I have my superiors and friends to support me financially but I can't name names. But there is no string attached.

Q: If the clemency gets rejected, would any of the Young Turks flee?

A: No. I don't think so. If the clemency gets rejected we are prepared to march back to prison. Why do we have to be afraid of when we want to help the country?

Q: What was the motive behind the coup?

A: The country needs a good system to function. Efficient and capable officials have no place in the government. The people who are supposed to solve the economic problems all have their own interests at stake.

But our policy is directed at the common men. We have limited budget and therefore should devote it toward this problem. We don't want a luxurious house but at the same time we can't go with an empty stomach.

The Bangkok Mass Transit Authority need not make any money since it is supposed to be subsidized by the government and serve the people.

The government is never serious in solving these problems because if it ever does, many interest groups would be affected.

That was why we decided to stage the coup. We talked and found a common stand and decided to stage the coup...

Q: How long had the coup been plotted?

A: This idea came into my mind ever since I got interested in politics ever before October 14, 1973. I told myself then that one day I would stage a coup but it had to be a coup to make the country more democratic with His Majesty as the head of state.

After graduating from the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, I was sent to fight against communist insurgents. I was ordered to fight and so I fought and fought. But one day it dawned on me that I was killing my own people. They were not Communists. They were people just like us. They were people who were suppressed and had to flee for their lives.

But the more we killed them, the more they seemed to grow. I called for an abrogation of the Anti-communist Act so that the insurgents could return to fight through political means.

It is also my belief that the collective leadership system does not work in Thailand. Thailand needs a one-man leadership.

Q: Have you met Khunying Van (wife of Gen San Chitpatima's wife)?

A: Not yet. We are not so close to Khunying Van but we are worried about her since she is Gen San's wife.

After Premier Prem decided against our offer (to take the leadership of the Revolutionary Party) we had no other choice but approaching someone else.

Q: When will you have an audience with His Majesty?

A: After we are all pardoned.

Q: Do you have any hope for the country under the present system?

A: We still can cope with the country's problems if we are serious. People said Khun Boonchu (Rojanastien) was in our blacklist but that is not true. I accept him as a man dedicated to helping the country but as it turned out he could not do it because the men around

him had their own interests at stake.

Boonchu used to dine with me often and whenever we met I told him what I just have said. And he said I was too outspoken.

Boonchu is an intellectual and why should we kill him? Why was such a good man as Dr Puay Ungpakorn labelled a Communist. He is an asset of the country and an economist of the world. Why must anyone who disagrees (with the government) be called a Communist.

We should not be narrow-minded as Samak is. Samak is a good man. He is outspoken, brave and intelligent but he is insincere and narrow-minded.

Q: Was Samak in your blacklist too?

A: (Laughs)

Q: What do you see is the possibility for Premier Prem to have his tenure as army commander-in-chief extended again?

A: If he does there would be only a negative result. The army has the man for the job. There is only one deputy army commander-in-chief (Gen Amnat) and he is ready to take over the post.

I was against the extension of Prem's tenure the last time. I told Prem it was against the law. Prem himself did not want it either but he was forced to accept it.

If he is forced to do it again he would again oblige by it.

Prem is a Thai-style good man.

Q: Is Gen Amnat acceptable to all factions in the Armed Forces?

A: I don't know. But personally, I believe he is a knowledgeable and capable man. But if you are talking about the most acceptable soldier, Lt Gen Vann Isarangkun (former commander of the First Army Region) is the man. But he doesn't have any more chance after the coup.

Q: Did Gen San decide to lead the coup because of pressure from the extension of Prem's mandate?

A: He had nothing to do with this matter (coup) which was our own branchchild. We intended from the start that if Prem turned us down we would approach Gen San. If Gen San had not accepted our offer, we would have chosen somebody else.

We were looking for "the best of the worst" (to lead the coup). We were told about Gen San's wealth but we did not see any evidences. We took it for granted he was honest.

Gen San decided to lead the coup because he shared our attitude.

TRANSITION IN COMMUNIST INSURGENT TACTICS DISCUSSED

Editorial Opinion

Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 16 Apr 81 p 3

[Editorial: "The New Plan of the Communist Terrorists"]

[Text] Mr Phisan Mulasatsathon, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior, disclosed the new plan of the communist terrorists in a book entitled "Muang Prasan Ban, Ban Prasan Pa, Yuthasat 3 Khet Khong Phak Communist Haeng Prathet Thai" [The City Is Linked to the Village, the Village Is Linked to the Jungle -- the Three Region Military Strategy of the Communist Party of Thailand], the important points of which are summarized as follows:

Implementing things in accord with the new tactics of the communist terrorists, armed forces at the village, commune, district, provincial and regional levels will be established. Those who will join these Chorayut units include youths who have been led astray. After having been trained with weapons by the terrorists, they will be sent back to their native regions, which is different from the strategy that was used before. Thus, after being trained and receiving weapons training, jungle military units will be formed. These new forces of the terrorists will help blockade areas and help the main forces of the terrorists, which are stationed in the various areas.

In addition to establishing these forces, the terrorists are also forming united fronts at all levels in order to gain information, expand mass activities and provide support concerning war materials. These united fronts will be composed of people from various occupational groups who can form a relationship with the village committees, which are the administrative organizations of the terrorists and which are also efficient.

As for defense, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior stated that things must be carried out in two periods, that is, there is the short-term defense plan and the long-term plan. In

particular, to destroy the communists, their political ideals must be destroyed and public relations activities must be carried on so that the people become aware of the new plan of the communist terrorists.

We agree with the view of the undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior when he says that the communists have been able to carry on various activities continuously and follow the policies of the older leaders because they have held to their ideals. But at the same time, we do not agree that the way to eliminate the communists is to try to destroy their political ideals because we feel that this is beyond our capabilities since each day the ideals of the communists are becoming more deeply implanted. Instead, we feel that we should help the people to see the value of and place their faith in the ideals of the democratic form of government and also give up their belief in the importance of "position." Only the ideals of a real democratic system can put a stop to the activities of the communists.

United Fronts Provide Support

Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 16 Apr 81 pp 1, 14

[Article: "It Is Admitted That There Are Communists In Bangkok"]

[Text] The director-general of the Department of Local Administration has admitted that, at present, there are communist party united fronts in Bangkok that are definitely carrying on activities. However, it is not known how many people are involved.

Mr Chalong Kalayanamit, the director-general of the Department of Local Administration, stated that the united fronts of the CPT are responsible for mobilizing the masses, seeking information and sending provisions and various types of equipment, particularly radio receivers and communications equipment, to their compatriots in the jungle. As for why the united fronts of the CPT have had to move into Bangkok, it seems that the support that the CPT once received from Kampuchea and Laos has been cut off and, therefore, they have had to send people into the city who are responsible for sending forces and support.

Mr Chalong revealed that based on reports and on information obtained from questioning people who have surrendered to government officials, it has been learned that, at present, the forces of the CPT in the northeast are much weaker than before and that there have been great losses.

As for attacks on government installations in the past period, for example in Warichaphum District in Sakon Nakhon Province and in Loeng Noktha District in Yasothon Province, these have been actions

aimed at improving their morale and at showing that they still have strength, which are psychological operations for the people.

The director-general of the Department of Local Administration stated that the attacks of the communist terrorists on government installations, including police stations, does not mean that the terrorists have influence over the area or that they can control the entire area. This is because the activities of the communist terrorists in this region are carried out in the form of mobile actions, which can be compared to the activities of thieves, who can steal the goods in the house of the director-general of the police Department or of the commander in chief of the army by waiting for when the owner of the house becomes careless. Most of the forces of the communist terrorists operate in this region. Mr Chalong stated that there is only one group and they have attacked at various points in several provinces. Thus, sometimes it seems as if the communist terrorists have several different forces.

Mr Chalong affirmed that, concerning the activities of the CPT, at present, their tactics have changed from "the jungle encircling the city" to operating in the plains. Thus, united fronts of the CPT in the cities have increased in number. Concerning a reporter's question about why the leaders of the CPT who have been arrested have not been kept under arrest, the director-general of the Department of Local Administration stated that it is a high-level policy to grant clemency. That is, those who have erred are to be given a chance to return and be good citizens in order to serve the country. This is because, if these people are viewed as being evil and they are not allowed to live in society, this will force them into the jungle again.

11943

CSO: 4207/36

OFFICIAL OPPRESSION SEEN AS FACTOR IN REFUGEE FLIGHT

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 24 Apr 81 p 5

[Editorial: "Flight of Thais -- A Problem That Must Be Solved Quickly"]

[Text] From the standpoint of the Thai government, the return of the Thai Muslims, who are gradually returning to Thailand, is considered as one conclusion to the matter. The latest report on 22 April stated that 11 more Thai Muslim families had returned to their homes. Government officials sent military vehicles to pick them up and provided them with good protection. At the same time, Thai officials in Betong District asked the villagers in Thailand to help persuade their fellow villagers in the refugee camps in Malaysia to return too.

No one ever thought that Thai Muslims in Thailand would become refugees living in Malaysia. This is because no one knew that the situation in the four southern provinces would become so bad that Thais would have to flee their country.

We feel that, regardless of whether the thing that caused the Thai Muslims to flee to Malaysia was real or just rumor, what has happened has not only damaged the prestige of the country but it has also affected the nation's security. Therefore, it is essential that the Thai government conduct an investigation to find out the truth about why the Thai Muslims left the country and then correct things immediately. The problems must not be solved using psychological methods, which cannot get at the root of the problem.

Besides this, we would like to warn the Thai government to be aware of the actions of other countries that do not have good intentions toward Thailand. They may have played a role in causing this flight of refugees.

But the important problems that the government must really find a way to solve are the problem of terrorism in the south and the problem of oppression by government officials who are presently threatening the Thai Muslims.

The problems mentioned here have existed for a long time but no Thai government has ever really tried to solve them.

The methods, political, educational and social, that the government is now using to make the Thai Muslims feel that they are really Thais are being implemented well but the problem that seems incapable of being solved is the problem of oppression by various officials, both civilian and military. It frequently happens that they cause great trouble for the Thai Muslims in the south. These actions may or may not have been intentional but the result has been to make the Thai Muslims feel that they are second-class citizens in the country.

The efforts of the government to make these people feel that they are Thais have been harmed and this has caused the Thai Muslims to be uncertain about their safety.

Thus, we again urge the government to quickly solve this problem; otherwise, Thai Muslims may again flee the country in the future and future moves will certainly not be the result of rumors.

11943

CSO: 4207/33

TIN MINES CLOSE AS PRICES COLLAPSE

More Closings Expected

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 May 81 p 5

[Text] More than 40 mining businesses throughout the country have folded because of the declining price of tin in the world market during the last four months, a spokesman for the Thai Mining Association reported.

Some 900 mines were being operated at the end of last year, but now, only about 900 are still in business. However, the mines are reportedly facing hardship because of the falling price of tin and the sharply increasing production costs, the spokesman said.

The 40 mines had to stop work when the price of tin in the world market fell to about M\$1.830 per picul.

"We believe that more mines will face the same fate shortly as tin prices dropped to a 27-month low of M\$1.720 per 60-kg picul last Thursday," the source said.

The Thai Mining Association recently asked the Mineral Resources Department to take effective measures to help remove the problems of the mining industry.

Among the measures recommended by the association is that the Government reduce the high royalty payments on tin.

The department is gathering data on the

production costs incurred by each mine so that it can see how best to help them.

It recently sent notices to all mines asking them to submit all data on their production costs to the department.

The source noted that miners have been paying very high royalties and taxes to the Government amounting to 34.4% of the value of the ore they mine.

The 34.4% is made up of a 30% royalty payment (calculated from the value of the ore mined), 4% export duty and 0.4% municipal tax.

If the price of tin is M\$1.720 per picul, miners here have to pay about 3,297 baht in taxes and royalties to the Government.

In Malaysia, however, miners are required to pay only about 1,500 baht per picul of ore mined.

The sharply declining price of tin in the world market over the past several months has affected Thailand's tin production and export earnings.

Export Value Drops

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 May 81 p 3

[Text]

BOTH the volume and value of Thailand's tin exports during the first three months of this year were lower than those of the same period in 1980, the Bank of Thailand said.

According to the preliminary figures compiled by the bank, 10,512 tons of tin metal worth 3,012 million baht were shipped out — a decrease of 3% in volume and 10% in value from those in the first quarter of last year when the country exported 10,837 tons of tin metal worth 3,506 million baht.

The bank said the export value of tin metal dropped substantially because the average export price of tin during

the quarter fell markedly to 286,530 baht per ton from the 321,734 baht per ton during the corresponding period in 1980.

Major export markets for Thai tin metal during this period were the Netherlands, Japan and the United States.

The country's tin ore production during the first quarter of this year totalled 17,654 metric tons, about the same as the figure of the same period in 1980.

It is expected that tin ore production during the second quarter of this year will be lower than that of the first quarter as it is now the monsoon season.

CSO: 4220

SMALL HOLDINGS, DEBT CYCLE PLAGUE SMALL FARMERS

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 22 Apr 81 pp 6, 14

[A Turn a Day column by Chavana Chiwin: "'Poverty,' Bait That Must Be Pulled From the Mouths of the Investors"]

[Text] The government gazette, volume 98, section 20, 4 February 1981, printed an important announcement which is thought to be the "starting point" in solving the economic and social problems. But it is not certain whether or not it is now too late to solve the problems. We must wait and see. But this question is asked every day and in all the places and villages that the announcement referred to as the "poverty areas" of the country.

These "poverty areas" are located in 37 provinces, 216 districts and 30 subdistricts. Most are in the northeast -- 16 provinces, 129 districts and 18 subdistricts. In the north they are in 16 provinces, 65 districts and seven subdistricts. In the south, five provinces, 22 districts and five subdistricts.

Target areas for rural development have been stipulated in accord with the Fifth National Development Plan so that the government sectors can prepare budgets and projects for these areas quickly and on target. These areas are regarded as being of great importance [for the following reasons]: The people in the areas that have been named as poverty areas of the country will have a better life and will be able to help themselves more and solve their own problems as much as possible, centers will be set up in the villages for people who lack food, there will be centers for hiring cattle and buffaloes for farming, there will be enough drinking water, fuel and fertilizer, drug and medical supply funds will be established in the villages, agricultural courts will be set up to settle land disputes and the quality of education in the localities [will be improved]. The important thing is to provide credit in order to by-pass more of the middlemen and reduce the influence of these middlemen as much as possible.

Concerning the influence of the middlemen and investors in these localities, this is thought to be the "cause" of the poverty of the people in the rural areas.

No one can deny that, at present, the gap between the people in these localities is widening daily and providing an opening for opportunists to come in and "make friends" easily.

The government sees the problem and realizes that it must be solved.

This plan for developing the poverty areas must be aimed at the heart of the main problem -- completely destroying the influence of the merchants and investors. When the people do not have leeches waiting to suck their blood, they will have a much better chance to help themselves and they will certainly have the chance to again become "whole people."

What are the "daily lives" of the people in the poverty areas and of the farmers like?

They live "from day to day" and they live in order to make money to pay their debts. They give everything to the investors and this goes on without end because these are debts that cannot be paid off completely. They keep accumulating year after year and they may be passed on from father to son or even to the sons' son.

There are some very alarming figures.

The Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board has disclosed [figures] that clearly show the burden of the farmers. They must bear the burden of having to pay great sums in interest on loans made from the investors, adding 69 baht per rai to production costs. The cost of seed, fertilizer and insecticide and labor costs are lower than the interest paid to the investors.

Listen to the cries of the farmers...who were interviewed by Suwanni Samrongwattana and Sarasan Kanchanaphirom from the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board. What did they have to say? And what about their bitterness from the [actions] of the investors?

Mrs Sangvan Suwannarag, age 46, a farmer from Saento Village in Saento Commune, Khanuonlaksaburi District, Kamphaengphet Province, answered as follows:

Question: How many rai of farmland do you have here and does it belong to you or do you rent it?

Answer: There are 10 rai. The land is mine. I inherited it from my parents more than 10 years ago.

Question: How much rice did you produce this year and what type did you grow?

Answer: I planted 10 rai and harvested 6 kwien [1 kwien equals 2,000 liters]. I used the Luang Prathan variety.

Question: How many children do you have? Do your children help harvest the rice?

Answer: I have four children. The two eldest are men who drive buses to the markets. The middle child is a girl who is harvesting the rice here. The youngest stays at home. Usually I hire laborers to do the harvesting. I pay them 35 baht per day. They work from 0800 to 1700 hours.

Question: How much can one laborer harvest?

Answer: One laborer can harvest over 400 square meters (but not over 800 square meters).

Question: Will you keep 5 kwien for consumption or will you sell it?

Answer: I have already sold 2 kwien to merchants at the market.

Question: How much do you get per kwien?

Answer: I sell it for 3,500 baht per kwien. At the time I sold my rice the price of rice was going up and so I asked for 3,600 baht but he gave me 3,500 baht.

Question: How much did you sell it for last year?

Answer: I sold it for 2,500 baht per kwien. The rice yield was not good last year because of the drought. The yield was only a little more than 5 kwien.

Question: Do you have irrigation water here?

Answer: No. But there is a man named Narong who pumps water. He pumps the water from the Ping River. His charge for the water was 9 tang [1 tang equals 20 liters] per rai because it rained this year. But in drought years he charges 14 tang per rai. In this area, every family pays for their water.

Question: Do you have any other land in addition to these 10 rai?

Answer: I own only the 10 rai but I rent another 30 rai.

Question: How much are you charged for the 30 rai and how much do you produce?

Answer: I pay [the equivalent of] 3 kwien in rent. I pay them in cash. I produce about 12 kwien.

Question: In this area, do many people rent fields?

Answer: Do many people rent fields?

Answer: Every family rents land.

Question: Does the land over there (referring to across the road) give a good yield?

Answer: The yield there is not good because of the lack of water. But the yield was good there this year because there was adequate rain.

Question: This year you harvested 6 kwien from your own fields and another 9 kwien from the rented fields for a total of 15 kwien. You should have a lot of money left.

Answer: No, because I have large debts. I plan to keep about 1 kwien for consumption and for seed. The rest will be used to pay off the debts.

Question: Whom are you in debt to and how much do you owe?

Answer: I owe two people, an investor at the market and a man in Salokhat Commune. I owe them a total of 40,000 baht.

Question: The government is paying 3,500 baht per kwien so you should be able to pay off all your debts this year.

Answer: I won't be able to pay off all but I will be able to pay off some of the debts and this is better than previous years.

Question: Would you tell me why you are in debt?

Answer: The reason that I am in debt is because 4 to 5 years ago there was a severe drought and all the rice died. The thousands of baht that I had invested was lost and so to plant a new crop I had to borrow money. The money I borrowed was used both for investment and for daily life.

Question: Would you tell me what your life was like earlier? How many rai of fields did you have?

Answer: My home used to be in Manorom District in Chainat. Over 10 years ago my parents left me 10 rai and so I moved here. At first, I did not owe anyone anything because the yields were good. But 4 or 5 years ago there were severe droughts and all the rice died. I have been in debt ever since. After the drought, I rented 30 more rai of fields in order to pay off the debts faster.

Question: How much interest do you pay on the debts?

Answer: I pay the investor at the market 3 percent and the merchant in Salokbat 6 percent. I took the 3 percent loan a long time ago. He has a lot of land. If a person does not pay their interest on time, he takes all their land.

Question: Have many people lost their land?

Answer: Many have. When they lose their land, they do not move anywhere. They have to rent the land they once owned.

Question: After paying for the water and labor, is there any money left?

Answer: Water costs 9 tang per rai. People have to be hired to do the planting and harvesting and this costs a lot. The money to hire people must be borrowed and so it's impossible to get out of debt. If there is a drought, things become difficult. As for the interest, those who loan money are "hard" people. If you pay back the principal but still owe them interest, they consider the interest as unpaid principal. I owed 5,000 baht. I paid back the 5,000 baht but still owed about 2,000 to 3,000 baht in interest. They considered the interest as principal and charged interest on this and so I could never pay it all off. When I paid the 2,000 to 3,000 baht, I still owed them the interest on this and so they charged interest on this again.

Question: Why don't you try to join an agricultural cooperative or borrow from the Thai Farmers' Bank since the interest rate is low?

Answer: Don't they use large sums of money? Farmers are ignorant and really don't understand things. To borrow anything you have to follow a group. You can only borrow if you know some people.

Question: Are there farmers who are wealthy?

Answer: I have not seen any. They are very poor. It takes about 4 years of good weather before a person can get out of debt. Some years the harvests are good and some are bad and so it is impossible to stay out of debt.

Question: Don't your two sons who drive buses send you money?

Answer: They purchased vehicles on credit and so they have to pay them off.

Table 4: Average Investment Per Rai For Important Upland Field Crops
In 1979/1980*

Type of Expense	Corn	Beans and potatoes	Cotton	Millet
Soil preparation (plowing)	110	110	110	110
Materials (seed, fertilizer, insecticide)	14	26	750	11
Labor	50	100	50	--
Transportation of yield for distribution	56	13	23	20
Interest on loans	69	69	69	69
Average investment per rai	299	318	1,002	210

*Average investment paid in cash

Source: Economic Conditions and Development Expansion Research
Division

11943

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BLACK-MARKETING OF RELIEF GOODS, PROSTITUTION RACKET REPORTED IN REFUGEE CAMP

Bangkok POST in English 14 May 81 p 21

[Cont.]

UBON RATCHATHANI
SMUGGLING. female refugees
 working as prostitutes, and vio-
 lence are rife in the refugee hold-
 ing centre in this province, accord-
 ing to highly reliable sources.

A week-long investigation by a Bangkok Post reporter indicates that transactions of goods be-
 tween the refugees and local
 traders is a multimillion baht
 business.

The item most sought after is
 butteroil donated to the Laotian
 refugees by European countries.

Asked how the transactions are
 made, informed sources said that
 a refugee — usually male — would
 come out of the camp and make
 direct contact with the potential
 buyers, usually Indian merchants.
 Once an agreement is reached the
 refugee would return to the camp
 and inform the guards posted out-
 side about the deal. The shipment
 usually takes place at night.

Crude oil

Many traders who purchase the
 goods from the refugees rent a
 house away from their own, pre-
 ferred distance to attract atten-
 tion. Some six months ago a
 prominent banker here was re-
 portedly arrested after authori-
 ties found a huge supply of but-
 teroil, mosquito nets and other
 goods in a warehouse behind his
 house. The banker denied any in-
 volvement, claiming the ware-
 house belonged to someone else.

Since that incident, no Indian
 traders have been allowed inside
 the refugee camp here, though
 many still are in business.

"It's the Laotian refugees now
 who go outside to look for custom-
 ers," said one trader who has a
 textile shop in the provincial
 town. "I buy a lot from them."

The smuggled goods go as far
 as Chiang Mai and Pattaya," said
 the trader. He walked to the rear
 of his shop and showed the re-
 porter cases of butteroil he pur-
 chased the previous day from the
 refugee camps. "I need them," he
 said, "because my sister is getting
 married next week in Bangkok."

A five-kg can of butteroil
 donated to the refugees by Euro-
 pean countries — mainly Belgium
 — is sold to the agents here for 150
 baht, who in turn sell to the mar-
 kets for 300 baht.

"You can't sell butteroil fast
 enough," said the furan-cled
 trader holding a can of butteroil
 with the sign "Butteroil Gift of
 the European Economic Com-
 munity to United Nations High
 Commissioner for Refugees. Net
 weight 5 kg."

Cans of butteroil are shipped to
 Bangkok on both tour coaches and
 trains.

Transactions are in the mil-
 lions every month," one source
 told the Post.

Demand is so high the Indian
 communities in Thailand are will-
 ing to pay up to 400 baht per can
 since it is cheaper than the "QBB"
 brand made in Australia, a
 source told the Post.

Heavily Guarded

The refugee holding centre, formerly an army arsenal, is located on the outskirts of town some six kilometres away from the city. It is a sprawling place heavily guarded by military police. No one from outside is admitted into the compound. This reporter was able to enter the area only accompanied by an acquaintance. But a request to tour the buildings and to talk to the officials was rejected.

"You have to talk to the Ministry of Interior," said one stern-faced official.

In addition to the smuggling, reports of prostitution are rife. Female refugees who are waiting for resettlement in third countries often venture outside the camp — with the knowledge of the guards — and earn money as "call girls."

Their "meeting place" with prospective clients usually takes place at a taxi stand at the corner of Rajabute and Chayangkul roads, right across the street from the Rajathani Hotel.

"Come here at 2 p.m. and I'll get you a girl from Soon refugee camp," a taxi driver told me last week.

A merchant this reporter talked to agreed to find a girl on condition that I did not mention his name or take pictures. Asked how long would it take to make the contact, the merchant replied: "The best time is around 4 p.m."

'Deadline'

A female refugee, who called herself "Ladda", arrived at the Indian merchant's shop punctually at 4 p.m. She was a slightly

plump, fairly attractive girl about 20 with short black hair. She was dressed in blue jeans and red blouse. The trader took her inside the shop and introduced her to me. It was agreed that the price for one night would be 350 baht, plus the hotel cost. Asked if she did not have to return to the camp by the 6 p.m. deadline, "Ladda" replied: "Don't worry, I can stay out all night. The guards know that."

I turned down her offer, but in a brief conversation "Ladda" explained that many girls come out to earn money because they are poor. Many female refugees, she added, work in the Ubon massage parlours.

Female refugees who earn money as prostitutes usually ignore the 6 p.m. deadline, when they are supposed to return to the camp.

"The guards know them," one merchant said.

The number of refugees here has recently declined from a high of about 40,000 to about 12,000. Sources say some 30 per cent of the refugees in this holding centre here are "fake" and are in fact Thais who bought themselves into the camp hoping they might get to the United States. Cases of "pay-offs" are rampant and officials involved are sometimes disciplined and transferred.

Maltreatment

Cases of maltreatment are also reported inside the camp, sources say. One refugee was reportedly so badly beaten by the guards that he died on the way to France, which had accepted him for resettlement.

The incident was never reported.

BRIEFS

BOAT PEOPLE ARRIVE--Forty-four Vietnamese and Kampuchean boat people--14 men, 13 women and 17 children--have landed in Trat Province from 18-21 May. On 18 May (Kao Ming-eng), a Kampuchean of Chinese origin, hired a boat from Koh Kong Province, Kampuchea, and landed at village No 2 of Tambon Khlong Yai, Khlong Yai District. On 21 May, 13 Vietnamese boat people traveled on board a medium-sized motor boat from Koh Kong and landed in the same area. The 14 boat people are now being detained at Mai Rut temporary holding center in Khlong Yai District. At 1100 on 20 May, a Thai coastal patrol fleet handed 30 Vietnamese people who earlier landed at Ko Wai Island of Laem Ngop District on 17 May to the police authorities of the district for further interrogation. They told the Thai authorities that they left Kien Giang Province in Vietnam on 5 May and want to settle in a third country. [Summary] [BK271227 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 26 May 81] According to the deputy governor of Songkhla, from 10-12 May 24 Vietnamese boat people landed in the province. Efforts to push them back to sea were unsuccessful as their boats had been damaged enroute. The deputy governor said the first group of nine Vietnamese landed in Thepa District on 10 May. The other group of 15 landed in the same district on 12 May. The first group consisted of six men, two women and a girl, while the second group consisted of a man, nine women, two boys and three girls. [Text] [BK151413 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 15 May 81]

VIETNAMESE BOAT PEOPLE--A group of 112 Vietnamese boat people arrived in the southern province of Pattani yesterday morning aboard a fishing vessel. The leader of the refugees (Vo Nguyen Can), a former school teacher, told police that they had to pay \$3,000 bribes each to Vietnamese authorities to buy their way out of their country. The group, which came from Ca Mau town about 400 km south of Ho Chi Minh City, consisted of 41 men several of them former soldiers and policemen of the Saigon regime, 24 women and 47 children. The new arrivals were taken to a municipal school where 298 other boat people are being sheltered. [Text] [BK200913 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 18 May 81] A fresh batch of 81 Vietnamese boat people arrived in Muang District of Pattani Province yesterday morning, claiming to have paid several thousand U.S. dollars to Vietnamese district authorities before being allowed to leave. Local police reported that the boat people landed on shore in Muang District at about 0630 a.m. and were soon intercepted by Muang District police led by chief inspector Lt Col Somphon Ontrakon. One of the English speaking Vietnamese (Bac Thieu), a former interpreter for American authorities in South Vietnam told police that all the refugees had paid bribes of \$3,000 each to gain passage out of Vietnam. [Text] [BK200915 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 19 May 81]

ISLAMIC STUDIES PROGRAM--Prince of Songkhla University at Pattani is making preparations to offer an "Islamic Studies" major in the Faculty of Humanities next school year. Mr Anan Okrit, a professor in the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at Prince of Songkhla University at Pattani, stated that in school year 1982 the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences will offer an "Islamic Studies" program and it has been stipulated that this is to be a major in this faculty. Mr Anan stated that this was being done because most of the people living in the southern border provinces are Muslims. These people often study at private Islamic schools, but when they graduate they cannot study well at institutes of higher education because their knowledge base is so heavily oriented toward religion. Some people who have little money cannot afford to go study abroad and they have to abandon their studies. There are many who do go abroad to study and this gives these students little chance to become close to the Thai government. This may lead to problems later on. "The government is aware of this and, therefore, it supports the implementation of this program. It is expected that students will be admitted starting the next school year. Those who enter may be of any faith but they must meet the standards set by the university," stated Mr Anan. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 13 May 81 p 2] 11943

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